

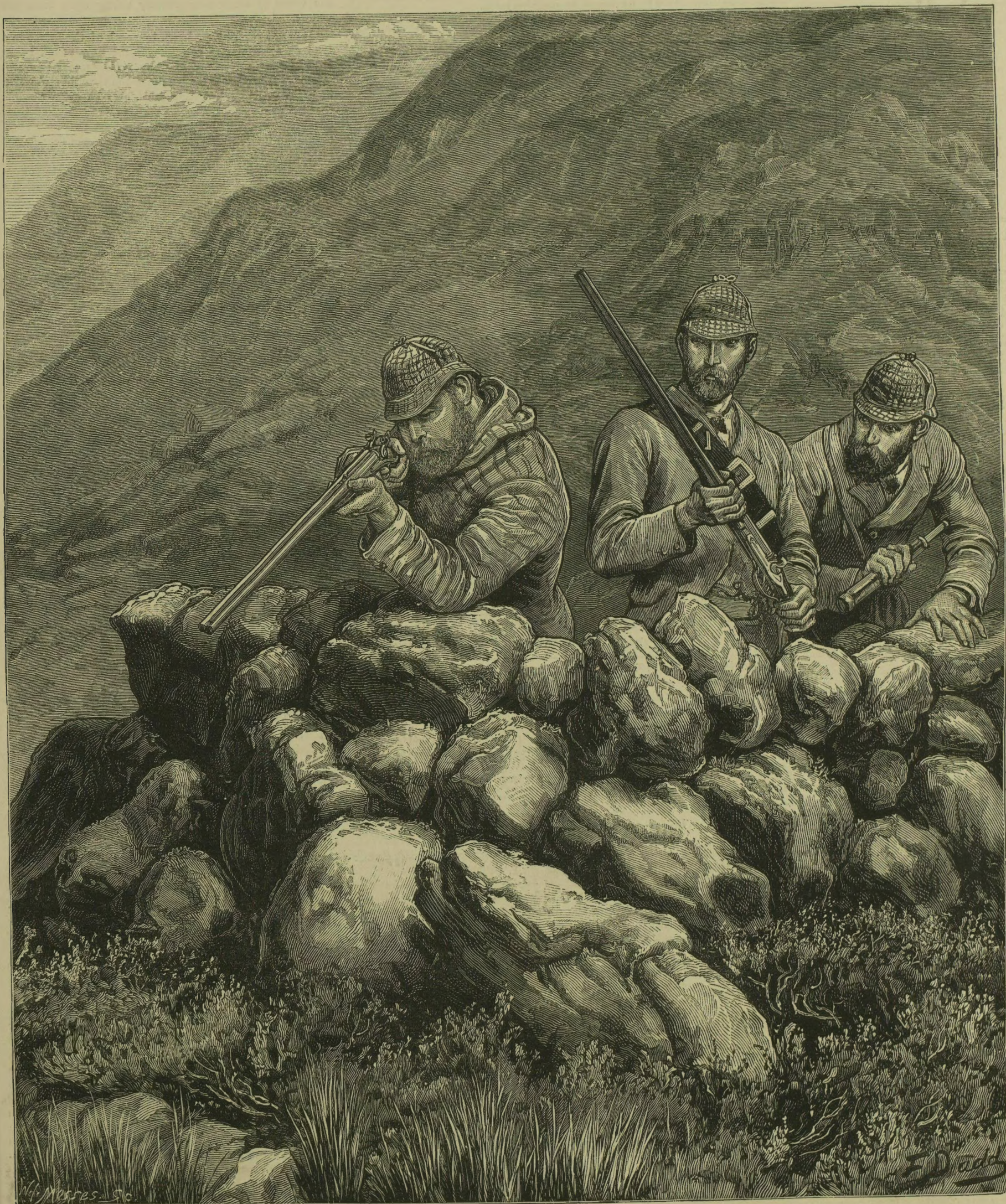
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2160.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: THE DEER-DRIVE AT INVERCAULD.—SEE PAGE 402.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at 79, Calle Maypa, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at 3, Ulverston-place, Dalkey, county Dublin, the wife of William Conyns, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at Folkestone, the Countess of Jersey, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Mote Park, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at 20a, Manchester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Chandos Leigh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. B. Orme, Rector of Angmering, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Beverley, of Brighton, and the Rev. H. A. Spyers, of Weybridge (uncles of the bride), W. Bailey Hawkins, of Bramley-hill, Croydon, Esq., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of George Orme, Esq., of the Manor House, Sutton.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church, Willesden, by the Right Rev. Bishop Beckles, D.D., assisted by the Rev. H. McLeod Beckles, father and brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Michael Terry, uncle of the bride, the Rev. J. C. Wharton, Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. J. T. Brown, Curate, Samuel Husbards Beckles, Esq., grandson of the late Hon. J. A. Beckles, of Barbadoes, to Caroline Jane Terry ("Lina"), daughter of the late Charles Terry, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire. No cards.

At All Saints', Bangalore, India, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Incumbent, Thomas Henry Pope, M.B., C.M., Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Agnes, second daughter of Edward Owen Crichton, Esq., R.N., Greenhill-place, Edinburgh. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, the Rev. E. H. Fickersteth, Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, Captain Henry Hay, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Millar, of South Heath, Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., suddenly, at his residence, Roselands, Turkey-street, Enfield, James Pateshall Jones, aged 65.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Yewtree, West Derby, Liverpool, Peter George Heyworth, Esq., J.P., aged 57 years.

On the 18th ult., killed in the landslip at Nynee Tal, in the performance of his duty, Second Lieutenant James Barré Hood Carmichael, of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 20.

On the 17th ult., at Trevandrum, South India, Geoffrey Lisle, eldest son of Sir Mylles Cave Browne Cave, Bart., aged 23.

On the 17th inst., at North Luffenham, Rutland, William Henry Heathcote, Esq., of North Luffenham Hall, and Tadworth Court, Surrey, third son of the late Sir Gilbert and Lady Sophia Heathcote, aged 83.

On the 17th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. A. Wood, daughter of the late Rev. H. Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, Herts, and granddaughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

SUNDAY, OCT. 24.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; 1 Tim. i.
1-18. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii.
9, or xii.; Luke xvii. 20.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.,
Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon;
3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Cloughton;
7 p.m., Rev. C. N. Kelly, Minor Canon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and
3 p.m.
St. James's, noon.

MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Annual Balaklava Dinner, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Moon's last quarter, 7 a.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Dairy Farmers' Association Show, Agricultural Hall (four days).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law, and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
South-Place Institute, 7 p.m., Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology.
Glasgow Scientific Lecture Association, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Complementary Colours).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.
Huntarian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, apostles and martyrs.
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, elections, &c., Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Bristol, Clifton, and West of England Dog Show (four days).
Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Topographical Society of London, inaugural meeting, Mansion House, 4 p.m.
Hertfordshire Convalescent Home, St. Leonards, to be opened by Princess Christian, about 1.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Hare-hunting begins.
Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1873.
Birmingham and Midland Institute: Inaugural Address by the Earl of Northbrook.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinenmann on Political Economy—Quantity of Labour and Capital).
Architectural Association: Conversation, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
Oct.	30.004	51.3	43.5	71	10	54.8	50.1	NE.	449	0'0.5		
	30.224	49.9	41.3	74	5	56.9	44.8	NE.	296	0'0.5		
	30.198	46.9	40.3	80	9	53.6	43.5	NE. NNE. N.	207	0'0.5		
	30.264	49.6	42.0	77	8	55.9	44.8	N. NNE.	187	0'0.0		
	30.366	44.3	37.6	79	5	52.8	37.4	N. NNW.	54	0'0.5*		
	30.211	22.6	41.9	77	"	51.3	32.7	NNW. SE.	57	0'0.0		
	30.036	48.8	46.5	92	10	53.3	43.4	NE.	96	0'0.5		

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.911	30.254	30.130	30.251	30.394	30.286	30.063
Temperature of Air	52.3	53.3	50.0	51.4	49.0	42.2	50.6
Temperature of Evaporation	51.0	47.9	45.7	47.3	43.2	41.3	49.0
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	N.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 51.5	5 43.6	7 6 35.7	5 17 35.8	6 52 19.3	10 10 10.4	11 13 11.4

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FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—In consequence of the sudden postponement of the intended Building Alterations the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, including the Great Attraction at this year's SALON, "Les Enlèves de Junieus," by Luminals, will be OPENED, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER, 1880.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—1, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C.—STACKPOLE E. O'DELL, Consulting Phrenologist. Drawing-room Lectures given upon this interesting and useful science, illustrated by skulls and diagrams. Fee, Five Guineas. Delineations of character at private residences by appointment. Fee, One Guinea.

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(Ninth Season). ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 1, at Half-past Three. Vocalist, Miss Anna Williams. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley, Lucas, Weber and Co., Chappell and Co., usual Agents, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
THE TURQUOISE RING. Mr. Conroy Grain's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and A FLYING DUTCHMAN. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Patience and Hope! The first, long-enduring; the second, looking far into the distant future. Such are the dispositions of mind called for by the present state of International affairs. There is a keen game of diplomacy going on, the progress of which, if it can be called progress, has become monotonous to all those who view it from the outside. One might suppose that no other object was before the players than to protract the game. Looking into the newspapers closely resembles looking through a kaleidoscope. Day after day, there is a change in the transposition of the same details. Telegrams appear one day which the next day contradicts. Now we are on the verge of danger; presently we are disenchanted of the grim illusion. How often has this been the case, in times gone by, when the political interests of Nations were supposed to be concentrated in the hands of Ministries and Diplomats. Necessarily, the work they do, or essay to do, among themselves, is veiled from the scrutinising gaze of the public; and, even where the final aim of all is identical, or nearly so, the methods and means of each become conflicting just in proportion as they are definite. Mr. Gladstone is, just now, the target at which the shafts of

abuse, or of ridicule, are being let fly from all quarters of Europe. He has a policy, and he knows how to insist upon it. The policy itself may be good or bad, too precipitate or too far-reaching; but it is understood. So far as his intentions are concerned, it is real and active. It brings a certain amount of pressure to bear upon other Powers, and, doubtless, it runs athwart the yet unavowed schemes of other statesmen. No wonder that it is met by several unexpected obstructions, or that it is envied by hosts of petty perplexities, which the outer world cannot see through. He is not the man, however, to relinquish his hold upon the helm on account of the fluctuations which disturb the surface of the public mind. He is too experienced a hand to blench before journalistic vagaries, to be "blown about by every wind of doctrine" which circumstances let loose upon his course. We must have patience, and, possibly, before the end of the Parliamentary Recess we shall see the vessel of State triumphantly riding upon smoother waters.

It is not prudent, perhaps, to speak of the future in a tone of approximate certainty. Just now men's hopes have to don the garb of modesty. They may all see and rejoice in the ultimate tendencies of the thought and action of passing times; but they must also be quite sensible that both thought and action may, in the course of their development, pass through trials almost unforeseen and terrible in their severity. Without including in the account international obligations, or the elements of disturbance which the great States of the Continent are storing up for themselves, it is hardly possible to take stock of the changes which are occurring in the United Kingdom without some consciousness of apprehension as to what may happen—and happen, it may be, sooner than we expect. Take the relations of Landlords and Tenants, for instance—not in Ireland only, but in Great Britain, and it is easy to see that the legislation just ahead of it, however beneficial in the long run, however cautious in the process, must, of necessity, be accompanied by great suffering. Bad seasons have brought to light the cumbrousness and weakness of the present system of land laws, and, whether we are willing or not, whether we consent or protest, events are conducting us to conclusions that no agitation would have extorted. Take, again, our commercial position and prospects. Free Trade will, no doubt, achieve a final victory over Protectionism. But a conflict is near at hand which will sorely test the endurance of the great interests of the country. Almost every nation in Europe has adopted, or threatens to adopt, hostile tariffs. The United States of America appear less likely than ever to discard their protective system. Our own Colonies have yielded to similar economical errors. All this will probably bear hard upon us, and will sensibly diminish the volume of our material earnings. The melancholy disclosures, brought to light by the Electoral Commissions, of corrupt practices at elections indicate, moreover, a feeble condition of public virtue which, if it were taken by itself, might well high extinguish all hope of political improvement. But they must not be taken as if they constituted the only facts bearing on the case. They are bad enough, even if they could be regarded as exceptional. But it has to be borne in mind that they are exceptional. The great mass of our Constituencies, we are convinced, is free from the taint which has destroyed all independence of thought, and all self-respect, in several of our minor boroughs. The homely virtues of honesty, truthfulness, and love of country, do not "cry aloud in the streets," but when the time comes for their effective exercise it is generally found that they are out-of-sight more powerful and wider spread than any other factor in the choice of Parliamentary Representatives.

The foregoing reflections are not cheerful, we confess. But they are, perhaps, not altogether so depressing as they seem. There is always a bright as well as a dark side to things, and, if it were possible, it would be puerile to confine attention exclusively to either the one or the other. It may be that we are about to be submitted to a baptism the effect of which will be to fit us for higher duties towards the world than we have yet undertaken. Certainly, there is not a little attaching to British character, British customs, and British modes of viewing human interests which might be got rid of without injury to British individuality. An ambition to take the lead in the affairs of men is not by any means to be condemned for its own sake. Much, if not all, depends upon whether we are anxious to conduct our followers. Intellectual, social, and moral conquests are not always simultaneous with material ascendancy. The influence of England will, in the main, depend upon the character of England; and, apart from character, her wealth, or even the extent of her dominions, will do little for mankind. When she is accumulating pecuniary capital by "leaps and bounds," she has seldom much attention to bestow upon other nations, seldom much disposition to bestow it upon what is right and equitable and good, for its own sake. She is now learning a difficult lesson, moral as well as political. She is being taught by events beyond her own control that she cannot do everything she wills—cannot even do all the good she would. But she is also learning the much-needed lesson that in striving to give justice and freedom to others she is also ennobling herself.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. John Hollingshead should look well to such of the leaves of their laurels as are of Gallic growth; for the chaplet may ere long be wrested from them, or at least fiercely disputed by some very unexpected competitors in the City of London. Not alone on the outward walls of the Gaiety and the Folly theatres should banners be hung blazoned with the proud inscription "*Ici on parle Français.*" The City magnates have begun to talk French—and to talk it very well, too, at the Mansion House, where, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor entertained at a grand "International" Banquet the representatives of the municipalities of Paris and Brussels, as also the Mayors of several English cities and boroughs.

Towards the close of the convivial proceedings, Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank of England, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Interests of Commerce," added to his remarks, in the vernacular tongue, a few phrases in French, for the benefit of the foreign visitors. I am not astonished at Mr. Birch. A Governor of the Bank of England should be able to go anywhere and do anything; and were I told that the existing Major Domo of the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street talked Sanskrit as well as Professor Max Müller does, danced as Taglioni, and "played the fiddle like an Angel," as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" did, I should not be very much surprised. But what do you say to Mr. ex-Sheriff Woolloton, who, when his health was proposed by the Lord Mayor, responded in a speech in the French language?

No French after the School of Stratford-atte-Bowe, mind you. "Frenche of Paris was unknowe" to Chaucer's Prioress, but not by any means so to Mr. ex-Sheriff Woolloton, who speaks "ful fayre and fetisly" the speech of our vivacious neighbours, and spake an address of which the diction was scrupulously accurate, the delivery fluent, and the accent *vraiment Parisien*, and not "*vraymong Parysiang.*"

If I had any money—that is to say, if I had at my disposal a sum of some three thousand pounds, not already forestalled by the demands of the butlerman and the tax-gatherer (have you heard of the fantastically high-handed tricks of the parochial Assessment Committees, who are raising the rateable value of houses all over London?)—I would found at the Lycée Charlemagne, or Louis le Grand, or the Collège Chaptal, Paris, a *bourse* or exhibition (the interest on the capital should amount to about a hundred a year), tenable for three years, which should be awarded triennially by open competition to the young Frenchman between the ages of eighteen and twenty who should approve himself most promisingly proficient in the English language. The scholarship should be a travelling one; and the successful candidate should be required to come to England and perfect his familiarity with our tongue in our own midst. In the case of a studious and steady young man, there is a great deal of spending in a hundred a year.

I have not the slightest doubt that within ten years of the foundation of such a *bourse* of which I, a poor visionary Alnaschar, have been dreaming, some wealthy French gentleman would endow at one of our Universities a scholarship of equal annual value, to be competed for triennially, and held for three years by a young Englishman, for proficiency in French. The successful candidate should be bound to reside, not in Paris (which is a dangerous place), but at Tours or Bordeaux. It is not at all unlikely that, failing the appearance of the wealthy French founder, the State would come forward to take his place.

There is a novel which I have never read, by Lord Beaconsfield, called "Lothair;" but I have been told that therein the noble author incidentally makes the remark that the youthful British aristocracy "speak only one language and live in the open air." Is this so? I do not know anything about the British aristocracy, young or old; but it has happened to me to have seen a good deal of another aristocracy—I mean the Russian one—who, in the most rigorous climate in Europe, pass a considerable amount of their time in the open air, and are, almost without exception, trained from their youth upwards in athletic and martial exercises, and who yet contrive to speak a good many languages in addition to their own.

In the winter of 1875-6 it chanced that I was at Moscow. When I left that city to return to St. Petersburg her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mr. Leslie, was kind enough to accompany me to the railway station, and sate with me some time in the compartment before the train started. The only other occupant of the carriage was a Russian military officer, in uniform, and evidently, to judge from the many decorations which he wore, of high rank. I knew that Russian officers of all ranks are bound to speak French fluently; and when we were "off," I asked him in French whether he had any objection to smoking. He answered by producing a cigar-case and offering me a choice Havana, adding, in bluff idiomatic Saxon, that he was about to have a "weed" himself. Then he began to talk about Brighton and Scarborough, the Orleans Club, the Alhambra, and the Ascot Cup. By-and-by, he entered the carriage a French gentleman, who was in business as a wine merchant at Odessa, and then, for the next two hours or so, we all talked French.

At a refreshment-buffet, midway, I got into some slight trouble over the change for a gold napoleon, which I wished to change into paper roubles. Of course the waiter (he was a native) wanted to cheat me. The little Russ I had acquired twenty years before had grown very rusty; and I should have been cozened out of about thirty per cent of my due had not the bluff officer who spoke English come to my assistance. The way in which he "blew up" the Russian waiter in his own tongue, and forced him to make restitution, was most consolatory to hear. The proprietor of the buffet was a German; and him also did the bluff officer "blow up" in the choicest High Dutch.

Then we resumed our journey; and my polyglot friend

talked about the St. Petersburg and Moscow Opera-Houses, and Patti and Nicolini and Albani. He had to allude to, and even quote, the words of numbers of famous Italian pieces of music; and I felt assured that he had the *lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*. At the conclusion of our journey we interchanged cards; and, looking at his, I found that my many-tongued fellow-traveller was General Greig, Aide-de-Camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, and grandson of Catherine the Second's famous Scotch Admiral Greig. Afterwards I had the honour to meet at dinner the General's brother, Admiral Greig, the Comptroller of the Imperial Finances, and found him to be quite as varied and as accomplished a linguist as his kinsman.

I relate this little apologue with the sole wish to confute the erroneous notion that the Russians have almost exclusively a "natural aptitude for acquiring languages." The polyglot General was, on the parental side, of direct Scottish descent. You might as well tell me that English cabmen have a "natural aptitude" for remembering the names and localities of all the streets and squares in London, or that river pilots have a "natural aptitude" for gaining familiarity with the hydrography of the Thames. No, no: it is the early teaching that does it all. Educated Russians are excellent linguists, because they are excellently well trained in childhood to skilfulness in the tongues; whereas, on the other hand, there are some forty millions of uneducated Russians who speak nothing but their native Slavonic. I have a little niece who went out the other day as a governess in a noble Russian family at Nishni Novgorod. She tells me that there are three resident governesses in the house, in addition to a German tutor, and five or six non-resident masters for other languages and accomplishments.

So M. Félix Pyat, of whose (reported to be abandoned) prosecution by the French Government for justifying Berezowski's attempted assassination of the Czar I spoke last week, has really been prosecuted, and, moreover, convicted and sentenced in *contumaciam*. Two years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs are the penal pabulum prescribed, in his absence, for the offence of which the editor of the *Commune* has been found guilty. I wonder whether M. Félix Pyat will surrender himself to offended French justice, or whether he will show the *parquet* a clean pair of heels, and visit us in Soho once more? How fond he must be of hot water, to be sure!

Lord Houghton's utterances to Prince Rudolf, the Kaiser's heir-apparent, seem to have given umbrage in official circles at Berlin. But the popular Liberal Peer sticks to his text, and in a letter to the *Times* of Wednesday declares that "he has long felt and often avowed, both in and out of Parliament, and in contradiction to the views of his political chief, that England should look to Austrian preponderance in the Balkan peninsula; and, in the calamitous event of the collapse of the Turkish Empire, on the Bosphorus itself, as the best security for Europe and civilisation."

Thus my Lord Houghton. Austrians or Russians at Constantinople. Capuletti or Montecchi? What says Mercutio ("Romeo and Juliet," Act III. Scene I.: you see that I am making good use of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance), "A plague o' both the houses." I am not a practical politician; but I have devised what seems in my humble opinion to be a very feasible scheme for the government of Constantinople in view of the "calamitous event of the collapse of the Turkish Empire."

The form of government to be a Conservative Republic, presided over by the Earl of Dufferin (if he will be so kind as to accept the post); Joint Ministers of the Interior, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who will at least take care to convert the ruinous caravanserais of Stamboul into habitable hotels and provide decent tables d'hôte at the Pera Hotels. Minister of Public Health (with power to inflict the punishment of the bastinado and the bowstring for a second offence on architects who build normally unhealthy houses), Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson; Joint Ministers of Finance, Messrs. Quilter and Ball, Accountants; Minister of War, Mr. Pease, M.P.; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall; Minister of Justice, Mr. George Lewis; Minister of Marine, Mr. Brassey; and First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Waterhouse, the architect of the New National History Museum at South Kensington. As for the presidents of the High Court of Justice, an ordinarily sharp metropolitan police magistrate would do excellently well for the criminal, and an average English County Judge for the civil, side of the judiciary. Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore might be appointed Postmaster General (with a fair chance of getting his salary paid). I do not think any more reforms would be wanted beyond those which such administrators as I have named would be able to carry out.

Mem.: There would be no harm, perhaps, in "crowning the edifice" of regeneration on the Bosphorus by hanging the Kishlar Aga and giving the white and black slaves of the Sultan's harem their liberty; by restoring the Cathedral (now Mosque) of St. Sophia to its legitimate Metropolitan, the Patriarch of the Greek Church; by sending the Dancing Dervishes to try "the light fantastic" on the treadmill in the British Consular prison at Galata; by giving the Howling Dervishes something to howl for in the shape of two dozen apiece with the "cat;" by drowning the pitifully mangy and half-starved curs which in their thousands infest every street in the Ottoman capital; and by shutting up the gaming-houses of Pera. But these are merely matters of detail.

A lady correspondent, who signs herself "Ignoramus," and describes herself as an "illiterate Irishwoman," while writing in a boldly symmetrical hand a very sensible letter, remarks (in allusion to the "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" question, anent which I continue to receive numbers of more or less fierce letters for and against the thrashing of

feeble children by strong-handed adults) that it has often struck her that those who advocate the whipping of juveniles, and cite King Solomon as an authority, do not seem to consider that, supposing the Wise Man to have reduced his disciplinary theories to practice in the case of Rehoboam, the result in that personage's subsequent career was scarcely what Solomon would have expected. It happens, curiously enough, that precisely the same reflection occurs in one of Mrs. Gaskell's novels—in "Ruth"—I think where an old nurse is made to say (if I remember aright) that Rehoboam turned out "no great shakes." And Mrs. Gaskell (when shall we have such another book as "Mary Barton?") was the wife of a Unitarian minister.

Quite apart from the disciplinarians and the anti-disciplinarians are the philologists; and altogether this extremely thorny question of "Spare the Rod," &c., has brought me mentally into the condition of the celebrated American "bob-tail ball at fly time;" or the equally well known "Scottish toad under a harrow, when every tooth gave her a tig." It has brought down on me—well, not precisely the wrath of the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge, but an avalanche of erudition from his pen, beneath which I lie so crushed out of shape that my relations would scarcely know me.

Ordinarily, in questions of philology (about which, as a science, I never professed to know anything: I merely note what seem to me to be odd words and expressions when I come across them, and try to find out their meaning and derivation), Professor Skeat "goes" for me, metaphorically speaking, with a hundred-ton gun, several *mitrailleuses*, a Lochaber axe, a sackful of torpedoes, a pack of hounds in full cry, and a knuckle-duster. In the present instance the Professor is not ferocious. He is polite—exquisitely; but ah, me! sarcastically polite. He hopes that I will pardon him if he *ventures* (sic in italics) that he thinks "Spare the Rod," &c., is an old English proverb, much older than "Hudibras." Here, he says, are the very words in Latin *Qui parcat virge odit filium*.

But, most amiable of Professors, Butler in his love for alliteration and antithesis, said "Spare and Spoil;" and to hate is not to spoil. Professor Skeat quotes the English of the Latin proverb from "Piers Plowman, Text D. Passus V. l. 40," in the Professor's own "Selections from Piers Plowman," published by the Clarendon Press. It runs thus:—

Who-so will it knowe
Who-so spareth the sprynge
Spilleth his children.

Professor Skeat contends that "sprynge" is a more expressive term for a rod or switch than "rod;" and he points out that "spill" is a word of purely English origin, for which the French word "spoil" was afterwards substituted. All this may be, and must be, if Professor Skeat says so; but I am content to repeat that King Solomon flourished a great many centuries before either "Piers Plowman" or "Hudibras" was written; but that Butler's elegant and nervous paraphrase of the Wise Man's counsel belongs, to all appearance (*verbatim et literatim*), to Butler, and Butler only. The spirit of the precept pertains, of course, to Solomon, and is paraphrased inelegantly in "Piers Plowman."

Finally, Professor Skeat (to whom I am really very much obliged for his courtesy) quotes from "Hazlitt's Popular Poetry," Vol. I., page 191, the following engaging recommendation:—

And yif thou love thin (thy) children, loke thou holde hem lowe
Yif any of hem do amys curse hem not ne blowe,
But take a smerte rodde and bete hem alle by rowe (in a row!)
Til thei cry mercy, and be here gylte aknowe
(acknowledge their guilt).

To this sage advice the attention of Board School masters and mistresses who are occasionally addicted to rapping little children over the head may well be drawn.

Have you heard the great American "Whisky Well" story yet? I hope it has not been before in English print; but, in any case, it is so droll that it will bear re-telling. I find it quoted in the *San Francisco News Letter* from the *St. Louis Republican*. It seems that a farmer who owned a large tract of land at some short distance from the Missouri river commenced operations lately for boring an Artesian well. The first fluid brought up by his "drive-pump" appeared from its odour to be very excellent Old Rye whisky. He tried some of the liquid on his pigs, and they became exceedingly tipsy. He tried it on himself, and he became tipsier even than the swine. When he had got over his headache, he began boring in other directions, and always with the same result. Whisky, Whisky everywhere, and not a drop of water. It was bruited about that Alcoholia had been discovered at last; and land in the vicinity of the "whisky well" found ready purchasers at several thousand dollars per acre.

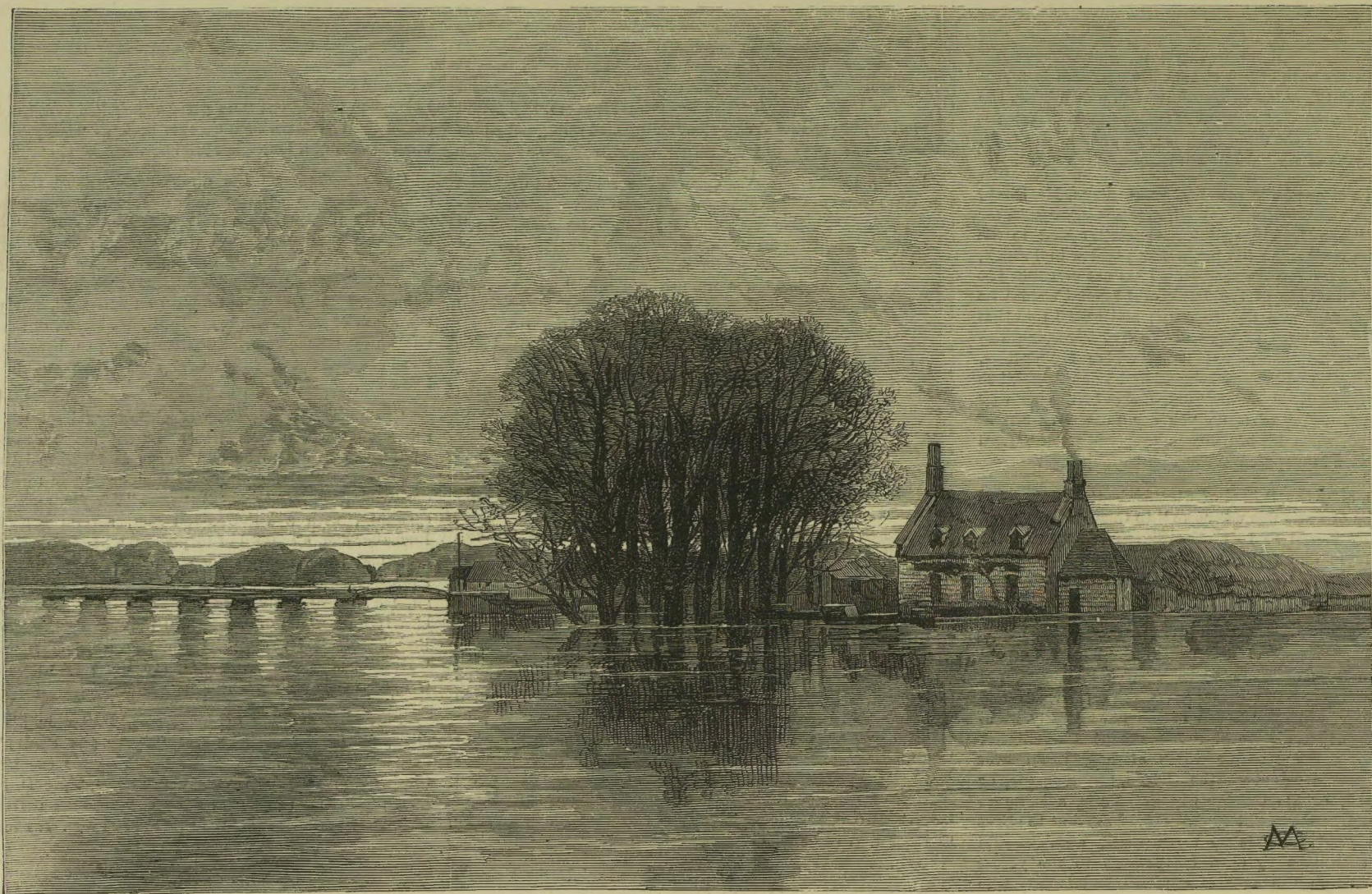
At length somebody remembered that about twenty years ago the steamer Arabian, laden with six hundred casks of whisky, sank in the Missouri river. The course of the current of that frailty banked river has been changing ever since; and the forgotten vessel, with the six hundred barrels of whisky in her hold, had got buried forty feet under the sand from which the stream had receded. The idea of the "drive-pump" striking Old Rye instead of water is very rich.

Several correspondents tell me that Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Dedication to Douglas Jerrold was not of the Shakspearian Concordance, but to a volume of "Shakspeare's Proverbs," compiled by the same scholarly and indefatigable lady, who is at present resident at Genoa. And Mr. Sam. Timmins, J.P., has kindly sent me from Birmingham a copy of the first edition of the Proverbs, bearing the date of 1848, which now is very rare. To me it will be extremely precious.

I have been among the Dragons this week, and have gained (I hope) much valuable information from communing with those monsters. I do not mean the Temple Bar Memorial Dragon (who has been erroneously called a Griffin); I have bidden that Portent a respectful farewell, and am trying to learn to love him. The Dragons I mean are the wonderful fossil skeletons of extinct animals of gigantic size at the New National Museum at South Kensington, which, through the courtesy of Professor Owen, I have been privileged to inspect. I shall have to say something about those Dragons next week.

G. A. S.

THE FLOODS IN THE FEN COUNTRY.

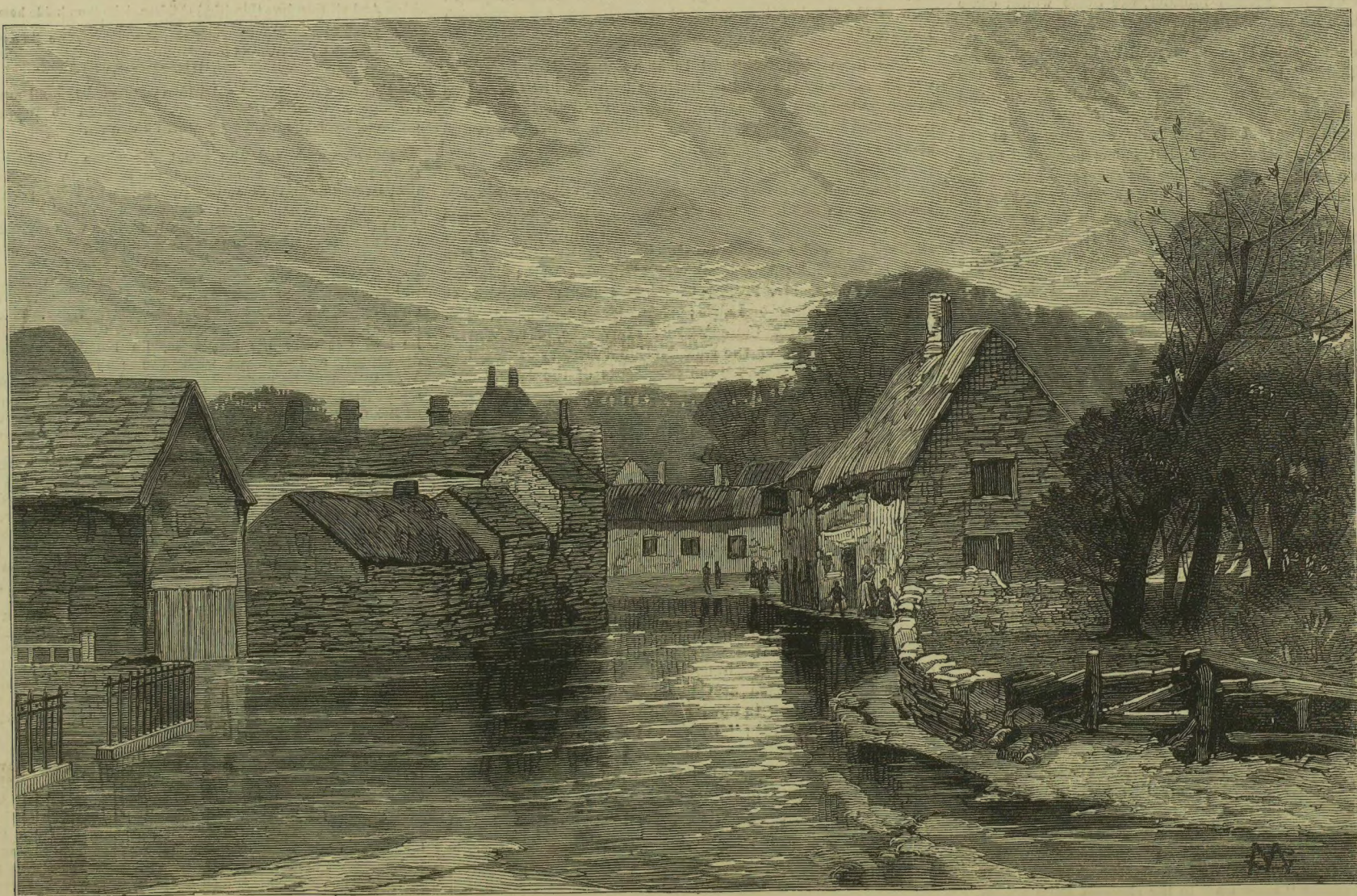


VIEW BETWEEN PEAKIRK AND CROWLAND.

In speaking generally, last week, of the distress caused by inundations frequent in low-lying districts, as represented in Mr. Norman Tayler's picture bearing the title of "Flooded Out," we mentioned the recent visitation of that kind in our North-east Midland shires, and in the part of Yorkshire about Sheffield. The Illustrations we now present, some of which appear in our Extra Supplement, were sketched by our Special Artist in the neighbourhood of Crowland, which is in the southern part of Lincolnshire, and which has suffered, with other places in the Fen country, more severely by the

late floods than by any similar calamity for many years past. There are three rivers, the Ouse, the Nene, and the Welland, flowing into the Wash from the south-western and the western borders of the Fenland, the first-named coming from Huntingdonshire, by the Isle of Ely, and the two latter from Northamptonshire, which are especially liable to overflow, with results usually most disastrous to places near the inland limit of the Fenland region. The lower part of that country, towards the shores of the Wash, having an ample outfall to the sea, as at Lynn Regis and Wisbech, does not experience

this trouble so much as the levels immediately above; where the rivers have been led, at different times, into several artificial channels, by the local schemes of land drainage, but without due provision for the simultaneous prompt discharge of an extraordinary volume of water produced by continuous rains. No one channel, it appears, is deep and wide enough to serve as the main artery of surface drainage for the entire region surrounding the Fenland, while the extremely slight inclination of the land makes the currents of such rivers too slow for efficiently scouring their bed. The week before last,



STREET IN PEAKIRK.



1. The Old Goyl, with land overflowed by former breach of the embankment.
2. General view of the Flood at Crowland.

3. Spectators on the embankment, view looking north.
4. Scene on the embankment after the breach opened.

5. The four men who discovered the breach of the embankment, hastening through the water to give the alarm.
6. Two breaches in the embankment repaired.

THE FLOODS IN THE FEN COUNTRY: VIEWS AROUND CROWLAND.



AUTUMN LEAVES ARE FALLING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

from Tuesday, the 5th inst., to Saturday, the 9th, brought sore trials from this cause to the towns of St. Ives, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester, in one direction; and in other quarters to Peterborough, Spalding, Bourne, and Crowland.

The Nene at Peterborough, on the Saturday afternoon, by which time the flood reached its height, was running with such force that it was feared the bridge would be carried away. At Spalding, which is in Lincolnshire, on the Wednesday night, the Glen embankment suddenly gave way; by dint of great exertions the breach was stopped, but no sooner had this been done than the water overflowed the sluice walls, and inundated all the neighbouring districts. On the Friday, in the embankment of Bourne South Fen, the water made another breach, which it was found impossible to stop. By the next morning, the line of the Bourne and Spalding railway was under water of 2 ft. depth, and the railway traffic was stopped. The flood happily abated on the Sunday and Monday.

At Crowland, and between Peakirk and Crowland, along the Welland where it flows out of Northamptonshire, the mischief done was very considerable. It was in this locality that the scenes occurred which are shown in our series of illustrations. The bank, overcome by enormous pressure of water, gave way near Beeken's mill, on the Saturday night, and the inhabitants of Crowland were alarmed by an instant and tremendous peril to their homes and property. Every man able to work had to labour, for many hours, in laying hundreds of sacks, filled with earth, along the still widening breach or "slip" of the embankment. This was continued all through Sunday; but when the breach was stopped, here as at Spalding, the water rose and poured in a cascade over the top of the bank, along a space of nearly a mile, and it seemed as though nothing could resist its invasion. Messengers and telegrams had been sent to all the neighbouring towns for more hands and more sacks to fight the arduous battle; and it is said that Messrs. Dawbarn and Sons, of Wisbech, sent 8000 or 9000 sacks to Crowland. The bank gave way in another part between midnight and the break of day, and thousands of acres of land were presently flooded. It fortunately happened on the Sunday that the violent north-east wind, by which the water of the Welland had been driven back upon Crowland, was considerably lulled, abating the pressure on the side of the protecting bank, and the water then subsided. They say at Crowland that this is the most alarming flood that place has known since 1796.

A local correspondent supplies the following particulars:—"Crowland Wash is an immense reservoir, fifteen miles in length, and in some places near upon a mile wide. At ordinary times the meadows in the washes are most luxuriant. The river Welland enters it at Peakirk, and runs alongside the west bank. The land here is estimated to be at least four feet higher than it is outside the bank, and the bottom of the river is far higher than the land adjacent, so that it partakes more of the nature of an aqueduct than a drain. Through this system the highland water passes to Spalding, where its overflow is contracted to the compass of the single archway of the "stone bridge." The recent inundation was of unexampled height, the water rising more like the ocean tides than the customary floods. On Friday, the 8th, news reached the district that we might expect an unusual high flood; but nothing was done until midday on Saturday; but then the water was coursing over the west bank in one vast cascade, until Borough fen was all drowned. On Sunday morning about one o'clock the bank parted in the centre. Hundreds of tons of earth was blown to a great distance, but fortunately sufficient remained to resist the bulk of the water. A fearful panic ensued in the town; but hundreds of willing assistants were soon on the spot, and so vigorously did they apply their energy, under the leadership of Mr. Watson, the resident manager for the Duke of Bedford, that by Monday night the great danger was past. Had the water got the complete mastery, it is estimated that three fourths of the great level would have been flooded. As it is, much ruin and misery will result. Corn still remains uncut, the potatoes are destroyed, as also the carrot, mangold, and turnip crops."

Crowland, or Croyland, a small market-town of 3000 inhabitants, is situated between Peterborough and Spalding, about ten miles from each of those places. It is famous for the ruins of the magnificent abbey, which was originally founded, in 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in honour of St. Guthlac, who made his abode there some time before. A sister of St. Guthlac, named Pega, dwelt at a place six miles west of Crowland, now called Peakirk, that is to say, Pega's Kirk, from the chapel she there founded. It is only a small village of 250 people, and a station of the Great Northern Railway. Views of Crowland and Peakirk, and of the floods there, appear in this Number of our Journal.

At St. Ives and in other places of Huntingdonshire during four or five days the floods occasioned much loss and household misery. The inhabitants, both of that borough and of the county, have held meetings to petition Government to undertake or to order a thorough reform of the whole land drainage of the Ouse valley or plain, where 30,000 acres of most valuable land, producing corn, meat, and market-garden vegetables, is liable to be frequently laid waste. They estimate the amount of damage in that district at £200,000 within a few past years. The remedy which they propose is an enlargement of the outfall below the Isle of Ely, and removal of weeds and other obstructions in the channel of the Ouse above. Any reader who desires more topographical, scientific, and practical information concerning the existing works of river embankment and main drainage in this part of England, should consult a book which was reviewed in our Journal two years ago—"The Fenland, Present and Past," by Messrs. S. B. J. Skerretchly and S. B. Miller. It is well worthy of perusal.

"AUTUMN LEAVES ARE FALLING."

Wise old Homer, in his familiar lines of melodious Ionic Greek, has made a pathetic comparison of the decaying and perishing lives of a senile generation of mankind to the withering and falling leaves of a tree at the fatal approach of winter. Such may be the moralising reflections of that pensive, solitary gentleman—perhaps the studious parish clergyman—who stands upon the rustic bridge, where a few beeches, oaks, and ash-trees of the Park overhang the placid river, and sees how they are shedding the dry remains of their summer foliage, a silent token of mortality, a lesson to sanguine and presumptuous minds. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth;" and the leaf, when it has performed its office for a season, inhaling the nourishment of the plant from the surrounding air, imparting to its sap the vital elements of continued growth, must also fade and die, and flutter down from its lofty place in the ancient and stately tree, dropping either to the ground beneath, where it soon rets to fertilise the soil, under the winter rains and snows, or else falling into the water, as here, to be carried by its ceaseless stream far off to the banks of distant fields, or even to the mighty sea. Not a particle of its substance, however, will be lost or wasted in the vast and perfect economy of nature, which never fails to convert all organic substance to the production and sustenance of some forms of vegetable or animal life;

and this scientific truth, if it be rightly and fully considered, is fraught with no slight consolation. It is still better to think of the noble tree itself, living on from year to year, it may be for centuries, like a great nation, or like a great institution, a College or University, a Church or religious community, still thriving and expanding by the work of many successive ages; while its loyal and diligent servants, one set of them after another, have done their turn of duty, and have then quickly disappeared, falling off its branches like the used-up autumn leaves. This is the state of man, at its best, in the present transitory world.

HOME NEWS.

In command of Admiral Popoff, the Czar's yacht *Livadia* left the Clyde yesterday week.

A whale, measuring forty-five feet in length, has been driven ashore at Lambness, Stronsay, Orkney.

Dr. J. S. Bristowe, the president of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, opened the session yesterday week at Adam-street, Adelphi.

Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q.C., has been appointed Sergeant-at-Law at the Irish Bar, in place of the late Sergeant Armstrong.

Alderman Lewis, the Mayor of Carnarvon, has given £500 towards founding a literary institution, to cost about £3500. It is proposed to adopt the Public Libraries Act.

The 108th session of the Medical Society of London commenced on Monday, when Dr. Hughlings Jackson, F.R.S., read a paper entitled "Cases of recovery from symptoms of organic brain disease."

Earl Fitzwilliam has instructed his agent at Elsecar Colliery, Barnsley, to send four trucks of coal to Peterborough for the use of the poor people whose houses were inundated by the recent floods.

At a public meeting held in the Albert Hall, Leeds, on Monday night a resolution was passed protesting against the injurious operation of the foreign bounty system upon our national industries.

The Governors of Guy's Hospital have accepted an explanatory letter addressed to them by the medical staff, and have rescinded the resolution calling upon Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster to resign.

An industrial exhibition is open at Tolmer's-square Institute, St. Pancras. The exhibits, which have all been manufactured during the last twelve months, are far more numerous and varied than they were at the first exhibition.

The official quarterly Army List for September quarter, 1880, has been issued by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in accordance with the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts of 1879, section 156, and is a most comprehensive record.

A great show of poultry has been held in the Brighton Corn Exchange, the entries, which were received from all parts of England, numbering over 1500. There were also extensive shows of pigeons, owls, rabbits, and cage-birds, amongst the latter being some choice canaries.

Mr. Cornelius Hartley Christmas, of Great Yarmouth, has vested in trustees the sum of £16,000, the interest whereof is to be devoted in perpetuity to the purchase of coal and bread for an annual distribution, with a small gift of money, among the poor of Yarmouth.

The rifle-match between the London and Midland Counties teams, which took place last Saturday at Sandwell Park, near Birmingham, was won by the Midland men by forty-four points. The aggregate of the shooting at the three ranges was—Midland Counties, 736; London, 692.

The trial-trip of the Don Alfonso, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, for the South-Eastern Railway Company of Portugal, took place last Saturday. The Don Alfonso is sister-ship to the D. August, built for the same department three years ago.

We are desired to state that the Canadian Government offices, including the Emigration Office, reading-room, and library, have been removed from 31, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., to 9, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, to which address all communications should now be sent.

There was a large increase in the number of live stock and the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, making a total of 2738 cattle, 1223 sheep, 1072 pigs, 5798 quarters of beef, 355 carcasses of mutton, and 125 dead pigs.

Paisley School Board has opened rooms in which the children of parents who work all day may be kept and fed from morning till night. The object aimed at is to remove the necessity of children who should be at school staying at home to attend to younger members of the household.

Last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Vintners' Company, one of the most ancient City guilds, of which this year Sir Francis Truscott is the master, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Long Parlour.

Mr. Harrison, of Pall-mall, has published a little work descriptive of a floral system of alphabet by which any word or number can be intelligently expressed through the agency of flowers or leaves of six different colours. The use of flowers of certain colours in combinations of two form the basis of the floral alphabet.

In the record of new patents now being printed in our contemporary, *Engineering*, many of the inventions described are illustrated by woodcuts, an improvement which will be found to be of great value to a large section of the community, and which will tend to make the publication mentioned of far greater value to its readers.

We learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* that on Wednesday last, the 13th inst., being the ninety-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore, a sum of £96 was distributed to ninety-six poor deserving families of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation by its Board of Guardians, the amount having been forwarded for distribution by Sir Moses Montefiore.

The members of the Social Science Congress made excursions from Edinburgh on the 14th inst. to Melrose, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh Abbey, and to the source of the Edinburgh water supply in the Pentland Hills. Another party landed at Inchkeith, where they were permitted to inspect the fortifications being erected for the defence of the Forth.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the law for the measurement of tonnage, and to report "whether, having regard to just principles of taxation, to the convenience and furtherance of trade, to international arrangements, and, above all, to safety, it is desirable to make any alteration in such law."

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained, at the Mansion House, the representatives of the municipalities of Paris and Brussels, and also the Mayors of several of the English provincial cities and boroughs, the banquet being specially given in response to the entertainment recently offered to the Lord Mayor by the Mayor of Brussels.

Joseph Skipsey, a Northumberland miner, author of several lyric poems, now residing at Blackworth Colliery, near Newcastle, has received an intimation from Mr. Gladstone's private secretary that, in consideration of his literary services, the Queen has been pleased to award him an annual pension.

At the last meeting of the council of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was agreed, without a dissentient voice, to admit a lady who had been successful in the examination to hold an exhibition in the college. This young lady was Miss Isabel M. Aldis, who won the mathematical prize for junior candidates in the last Cambridge local examinations.

Poplar Dry Dock, recently constructed at Cubitt Town by Messrs. J. and R. B. Brown, was opened last Saturday. It is 393 ft. long and 84 ft. wide, and 53 ft. wide at the gates, being the largest dry dock in London.—The Town Council of Bristol, at a special meeting held on Friday last, unanimously resolved to purchase for the Corporation the new docks at Portishead and Avonmouth on fair and reasonable terms.

A testimonial of the value of £450, consisting of a handsome silver table service, has been presented by the Ward of Bishopsgate and other citizens of London to Mr. Deputy Stapleton, in recognition of upwards of twenty-one years valuable public services in the Corporation of the City of London, and of his unceasing labours in the freeing of Epping Forest and other open spaces for the people.

Mr. A. J. Ellis (president of the Philological Society) gave on Saturday night, at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, a lecture upon English Dialects, their Sounds and Homes; and on the same day Dr. Zerffi gave the first of thirty lectures on the Science of General History, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum, under the auspices of the Royal Historical Society.

The Barrow Ship-Building Company on Tuesday launched from their yard the steam-ship *Furnessia*, which is the largest vessel, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, ever built in England. Her length is 445 ft., her gross tonnage 5500 tons, and her engines of 600 nominal horse-power, and 3800 indicated horse-power. She is intended to form one of the Anchor Line fleet sailing from the Clyde to New York.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in October was 84,422, of whom 48,264 were in workhouses, and 36,158 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of 1879, these figures show an increase of 2483. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1044, of whom 717 were men, 276 women, and 51 children.

The Earl of Coventry has been elected chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, that position having been vacated by the Earl of Dudley; Sir Richard Harrington, elected chairman of the Hereford Quarter Sessions in the place of the late Mr. George Clive; and Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., to a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Devonshire Quarter Sessions, through the resignation of Earl Morley.

Mrs. Brassey on Saturday last laid the memorial-stone of a Working Men's Club at Hastings, Mr. and the Misses Brassey and the Mayor and Corporation being also present at the gathering. Mr. Brassey said while they desired that the habits of the people should be those of temperance, they must also recognise the necessity of providing for them some amusement and recreation apart from the public-house.

A deputation waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last Saturday, to urge the importance of placing bridges across crowded thoroughfares. His Lordship dissented from the views expressed, and said he did not think that people generally would use the structures if they were erected. He, however, recommended the deputation to wait upon the Commissioners of Sewers.

The Earl of Longford has issued a circular to the tenantry on his estates informing them that as it has been represented to him that, notwithstanding the present abundant harvest, the effects of unfavourable seasons are still felt to some extent by agricultural tenants, he has instructed his agents "to make for this year the same temporary abatement of 10 per cent which was allowed last year, to all agricultural tenants who pay their rents at the usual time."

The estate of William Birks Rhodes, called the Hounslow Miser, who died in 1878, has lately been wound up. It realised the sum of £78,000, from investments chiefly in gas shares, and was bequeathed in equal parts to the National Life-Boat Institution and the Royal Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. The sale of the effects in the residence of the deceased realised £5 17s., and the sum of £100 has been received by each of the five next-of-kin from the above-named institutions in full of all demands.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contains the offer of a reward of a £1000 by the Lord Lieutenant to any person or persons who shall, within six months from the date of the announcement, give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who fired at Mr. Samuel N. Hutchins, J.P., and murdered the servant, John Downey, on Saturday evening last. His Excellency also offers a free pardon to any person concerned as a party to the murder and outrage other than the person or persons who actually committed the crime, in the event of such information being given as shall lead to the conviction of the persons, or any of them, concerned in the crime. The murder was committed on the road between Bantry and Drumoleague, county Cork.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* says the experiment now being tried by the Postmaster-General of allowing people to save by means of postage-stamps has been, so far as Cardiganshire is concerned, quite successful. Between the beginning of the year and Sept. 13 there were only nineteen new accounts opened at the Aberystwith Post-office Savings Bank; but since that date up to the present there have been 135 new accounts opened, nearly all of which were the result of the new forms.—It is intended that the regulations made under the authority of the Savings Bank Act of last Session shall come into force, as regards the trustee banks, on Nov. 21 next. After that date depositors will be able to invest in certain Government stocks any sum from £10 to £100, or they may purchase any amount of stock between those amounts.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on the 14th inst. (Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding) there was a long discussion on a motion by the chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee as to a contribution of £900 towards the establishment of an industrial school for truants at Fulham for the reception of Roman Catholic boys. After several amendments had been rejected, the motion was carried by a large majority. On the same day Mr. J. E. Walford, chairman of the Corporation School Committee, laid the foundation-stone of the new City of London School, which is to be constructed on the Thames Embankment.—Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., in opening a board school at Launceston last week, said, without going into the comparative merits of voluntary and board schools, now that the latter had become a national institution, it was the duty of good citizens to make the best of things. He urged upon parents the necessity of seconding at home the efforts of the teacher.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Paris is full of illustrious visitors, Royal and Imperial Highnesses, Grand Dukes, and distinguished foreigners. As in the days of the Empire, their Royal Highnesses's first visit is to the theatre to see Judic, or Granier, or Bartet, or Croizette. Sarah Bernhardt no longer figures in the list of the *jolies actrices de Paris*. To the general relief of the Parisian public, this diaphanous and demonstrative person sailed for New York on Saturday last on board the *Amérique*. If one may judge from the American journals, she will be the object of intense curiosity in the United States, whence she will doubtless return six months hence with her poor head completely turned. Tragedian, comedian, painter, sculptor, art-critic, aeronaut, author, diplomatist, she will doubtless have taken the command of the *Amérique* before she reaches New York; and what she will do there it is impossible to foresee. While she was in London this year did not Captain Shaw take the insatiable Doña Sol for a ride on a steam fire-engine?

The name of Sarah Bernhardt has, however, been momentarily eclipsed by that of the Baronne de Kaulla, who was, in a certain way, the heroine of the Jung-de Woestyne trial, of which I spoke in my last letter. The result of that trial was that Lieutenant-Colonel Jung came out of court without a stain upon his character, M. de Woestyne was condemned to six months' imprisonment, 1000*fr.* fine, and 5000*fr.* damages, to be shared between him and the *gérant* of the *Gaulois*. But the curious point is that this trial, demanded by the political enemies of M. Jung, who was the cause of Bazaine being tried for treason, who was a Republican under the Empire, and who has recently published two volumes on Bonaparte, which put an end, once for all, to the Napoleonic legend, has served to show up the scandalous conduct of no less a personage than General Courtot de Cissey, born in 1810, Minister of War in 1875, and until within the past few days Commander of the 11th Army Corps. The Baronne de Kaulla was the wife of M. Jung. She was separated from him owing to her infidelity. In 1875 she was the mistress of General de Cissey, and had free run of the War Office and all the papers that were in it. She is by birth an Austrian, and her relations with foreign chancelleries have induced the French police to believe her to be a spy. While she was mistress, as it was said during the trial, of the Minister of War she induced General de Cissey to tyrannise over her husband in a disgraceful manner. In short, the conduct of this General was shown up in such a light that public opinion demanded his revocation. General de Cissey, who is also a Senator, has been removed from his command. He does not deny his follies, which he describes as *les imprudences de l'homme privé*; but, in consideration of the violent attacks of which he has been the object in the press, he has requested the Government to make an *enquête* into his case. This council will legally consist of the Minister of War and five officers, according to whose verdict the Minister will inflict or will not inflict a disciplinary punishment on the General.

M. Constans has caused the religious decrees to be applied to the Carmelite and Barnabite Societies all over France. These orders will appeal, as the Jesuits have done. As in the case of the expulsion of the Jesuits, a large number of reactionary magistrates have resigned their office, in order not to become even involuntary accomplices of measures which they consider to be odious, arbitrary, and illegal.

M. Gambetta returned to Paris last Thursday. Sir Charles Dilke left for his villa near Toulon on Sunday.

To-day MM. Félix Pyat, director, and Robert, *gérant* of *La Commune*, were condemned by default by the Eighth Chamber of Correctional Police, the former to two years' imprisonment and 1000*fr.* fine, and the latter to six months' imprisonment and 1000*fr.* fine. The offence was the apology of facts qualified by the law as crimes in certain articles which Félix Pyat has written about the regicide Berezowski. It was understood that Félix Pyat would not appear in court, and it was also expected that he would be condemned. Nevertheless, to use the language of the central market, *il y aura du grabuge*. Apropos of this very Berezowski subscription, a meeting of some 4000 persons was held in the Salle Graffard last Sunday to glorify the conduct of Berezowski and to proclaim themselves in harmony with the opinions expressed in *La Commune*.

On Sunday, too, a stormy meeting of Bonapartists was held in the Cirque Fernando, the object of which was to induce Prince Jerome to abdicate in favour of his son. The organisers of this meeting do not bear known names, and the whole affair is regarded very suspiciously even by the Bonapartist press. Prince Jerome has refused to receive a deputation of twelve persons connected with this meeting.

At last public opinion has declared itself against the abominable pornographic journals which have been openly sold on the boulevards of Paris during the past three months. The press has spoken. Last Thursday M. Francisque Sarcey delivered a lecture on the subject, and on Friday the Government ordered the arrest of one of the pornographers, named Blain, for *outrage aux bonnes mœurs*. This, let us hope, is the beginning of the end.

Apropos of journals, the fecundity of the boulevards in new periodical literature is proverbial. During the past week we have been blessed with the birth of *le Journal des Amnésies*, with old Blanqui at the head of the list of writers; *l'Absinthe*, described as an aperient journal, treating of gastronomy; *La Vie Littéraire*, organ of an ingenious combination, called *l'Editorat Mutuel*, the object of which is to publish the books of young and unknown writers free of expense; *Le XXIème Siècle* and *l'Amusant*, both which are supposed to be satirical.

Denery, the most ingenious and successful of French dramatists, has had a new five-act drama, called "Diana," produced at the Ambigu Theatre. I shall not even attempt to sketch the plan of the piece; three columns of this journal would barely suffice, so multifarious and complicated are the threads which M. Denery makes it his task to twist and untwist into moving situations and a lucid dénouement. The drama is supposed to take place in Auvergne in 1776, and the plot turns upon a murder committed by a gentleman, the Comte de Maillepré, while in the act of somnambulism. The drama is full of exciting and touching scenes.

To-morrow the literary and artistic celebrities of Paris will respond to the invitation of M. Perrin to witness a performance of "L'Impromptu de Versailles" at the Comédie Française; and on Thursday will begin the public jubilee in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Comédie Française, in accordance with a Royal decree signed by Louis XIV., which came into force Oct. 21, 1680, and united into one the companies of the Hôtel de Bourgogne and of the Theatre de la Rue Guénégaud. The jubilee will last a week, during which time nothing will be played but the masterpieces of Molière, Corneille, and Racine. On Thursday, the 28th, the celebration will end with a performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with the ballets, and with Lulli's music.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The best thing that an old playgoer can do when he disposes himself comfortably in his stall at the St. James's Theatre, packs his overcoat as neatly as though it were a convict's bedding into the space at his back, carefully edges his crush-hat between himself and the side of his fauteuil, and adjusts his *lorgnon* to its proper focus, is by a strong effort of volition temporarily but utterly to forget that such a play as "Black-Eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs" was ever written, or that such a dramatist as Douglas Jerrold ever lived. Then he will get on very nicely. And that is what I tried to do, and succeeded tolerably well in doing, on the evening when I witnessed the performance of Mr. W. G. Wills's three-act play of "William and Susan." Looking at the probability that the major portion of the audience in the stalls and boxes were not old playgoers—certainly not transpontine playgoers—but fashionable ladies and gentlemen of the existing epoch, I think that it does not in the least degree matter from what source Mr. Wills derived his inspiration in writing a very neatly-constructed, interesting, and most pathetic drama, exquisitely well acted in its principal characters, and admirably put on the stage. If in the fulness of time Mr. Wills cares to produce four fresh domestic dramas, entitled respectively "Thomas and Sophy," "Le Fèvre," "The Lovers of Louisiana," and "The Sweethearts of the Sugar Plantation," I, for one, am quite prepared (temporarily) to forget that Henry Fielding ever wrote "Tom Jones," that the "Story of Le Fèvre" is an immortal episode in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," that we owe the beautiful romance of "Manon Lescaut" to the Abbé Prévost, and that Bernardin de St. Pierre was the author of "Paul and Virginia." *Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!* Mr. Wills, like the Thane of Cawdor, lives a prosperous gentleman; and Douglas Jerrold is very dead indeed. I went to his funeral three-and-twenty years ago; and Dickens and Thackeray, Mark Lemon and John Leech, Tom Taylor and Horace and Augustus Mayhew, Peter Cunningham, and nearly all the artists and men of letters who gathered round the grave of the brightest wit of the nineteenth century, are dead, too. No more. I only hope that the adapters will leave "Time Works Wonders" and the "Prisoner of War" alone. I should be sorry to see Peter and Polly Pallmall metamorphosed into a brace of cry-babies.

Mr. Wills tells a very simple and touching story of the devoted wife of a gallant man-o'-war's man who very nearly gets hanged at the yard-arm for cutting down with a cutlass his captain, who has grossly insulted her, the gallant man-o'-war's man's spouse; but is saved, even when the halter is round his neck, by the production of a long antedated official letter of discharge from the Secretary of the Admiralty, thus showing that he was not a seaman in his Majesty's service at the time of his committing the assault on his officer. The discharge has been "delayed in transmission," as the newspapers say in the case of stale telegrams, through the villany of an old sailor who bears a grudge to the gallant tar, and obtains the letter from a candid but careless letter-carrier. His Majesty's Post-Master General ought certainly to have said something of a very severe nature to a subordinate official who had thus neglected his duty. This is the over-plot of "William and Susan." Neither more nor less of it is there. The under-plot hinges on some very diverting sweetheating between the candid but careless letter-carrier and a pretty and saucy soubrette. The *mise-en-scène* demands a cottage interior so quaint, varied, and picturesquely homely in its accessories that it might be a copy from one of Wilkie's early pictures of domestic life; a common near Deal, which, as a piece of scene-painting, is not so good, but in which a very quaint and vivacious dance of the principal characters is introduced, and in which William sings a song about an Old Ship, written and composed by Mr. Walter Maynard (you must quite forget that there was once a ballad about a ship that All in the Downs lay moored, on board of which one Black Eyed Susan came to inquire of the jovial sailors if her Sweet William were among the crew). Again, there is required a scene representing the cabin of the line-of-battle ship on board which is held the trial by court-martial of the unfortunate William; a scene in the cockpit of the vessel where the condemned prisoner is confined, and in which he goes through a most heartrending parting from his wife; and, finally, the quarter-deck, to which William is escorted by a party of marines for the dread sentence of *sus. per coll.* to be carried out, but which is happily averted by the timely appearance of the now repentant and stricken down but convalescent captain with the official document, which has been "delayed in transmission." All these scenic and accessory requirements have been met by means of, perhaps, the most perfectly appreciative and artistic stage management that I have lately had experience of. I have come across one or two hypercritical sneers at the exiguity of the queues worn by William and the other sailors; but Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal had no wish that they and the majority of their male dramatis personæ should be laughed at; and the exhibition on the stage of such preposterously long pig-tails as were worn in the Navy in 1806 (in 1812 they were altogether cut off) would have excited perhaps fatal derision. For the rest, the "mounting" of the piece, from the dishes and porringers in William's cottage to the Admiral's cocked hat and the cross-belts of the marines, is far beyond any praise that I could give.

Out of the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who, of course, play William and Susan, Mr. Wills's play probably would not live a fortnight. He has specially and exclusively modelled it, chiselled it, and polished it with a view to the display of the hero and heroine's special gifts. Their respective parts suit them to within a hair's breadth of appropriateness; and the other characters are, to most intents and purposes, only the "quelques poncées" whom Madame Catalani's husband thought only were necessary to supplement the talents of "ma femme"—the Diva Catalani herself. These satellites, however, attend the superior planets very creditably indeed. The very minor part of the Admiral might have been respectably sustained by a comedian at a salary of thirty shillings a week; but the tried experience and the acute artistic perception of Mr. Hare have enabled him to make a really important rôle out of, ostensibly, the flimsiest materials. In the keenness of his purview he has seized and embodied the idea of the Admiral being a kind of *Deus ex Machina*, a supreme distributor of rewards and punishments here below. The same idea, but in an excruciatingly burlesque form, pervades the notion of the Admiral in the ballad of "Billy Taylor" and in Mr. Thackeray's "Little Billicee;" but Mr. Hare has most adroitly and most successfully taken the dread naval commander who hoisted his flag on board the gallant Thunderbomb *au sérieux*, and has infused into the demeanour of this very superior naval officer a certain official *morgue* and *hauteur* delightfully edifying to contemplate.

But that Mr. Wills is a thoroughly idealistic dramatist, and that "William and Susan" is in some respects a slightly

unreal drama, we might quarrel with Mr. Kendal's William as being too refined and sentimental. A tar of the Dibdin type he certainly is not. He does not swear, he does not drink too much grog, and he neither shivers his timbers nor splices his main-braces. Not even Dibdin could idealise a tar; and the highest effort in the direction of idealisation is the ineffable "Tom Bowling." It must be remembered that the name of the sailor so genially portrayed by Mr. Kendal is William Bowlin, or Bowling—possibly younger brother to the virtuous Thomas. For the rest, Mr. Kendal bore himself throughout in a very frank, manly, and unaffected manner; and was just as sorry at parting from his wife and child under the most distressing circumstances it is possible to conceive, as a brave, honest, and innocent man ought to be. There was, on the other hand, not the slightest element of idealism in Mrs. Kendal's Susan. It was throughout splendidly realistic—even to the homely dress, the rustic manners, and the slight provincial accent of the untutored sailor's wife. In the pathetic scenes she proved herself to be a mighty compeller of tears. I have left off weeping—save for the Wickedness of these Times—and it requires Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" or Dibdin's "Wapping Old Stairs" to "fetch" me in a lachrymose sense; but I saw around me many streaming eyes and heard much sobbing and sniffing. Aquarius seems to be in the ascendant just now. Madame Modjeska is making everybody cry at the Court Theatre; everybody is crying at Mrs. Kendal at the St. James's; and in a week or so we shall all be bound to cry our eyes out over the Anne-Mie of Miss Geneviève Ward at the Prince of Wales's.

In conclusion, let me add that William's ill-conditioned enemy, the cantankerous old sailor Truck, was played by Mr. Wenman in very fine cross-grained style. Mr. Wenman would play Ralph Nickleby or Scrooge the miser to admiration. Mr. J. H. Barnes made all that could be made of the repulsive part of Captain Crosstree (who has not even the miserable excuse of being tipsy when he insults Susan); and Mr. Mackintosh and Miss Kate Phillips in the respective characters of the candid but careless letter-carrier and his capricious sweetheart, were diverting. There was an interesting Object, too, in the shape of William and Susan's little boy Bill, played by Master Norton. I abominate children in serious dramas; but I am glad to admit, in common justice to Master Norton, that he was much more inoffensive than theatrical urethras usually are. His costume appeared to be a careful study of the late Charles H. Bennett's drawing of "Little Breeches."

On Saturday last I went to the Olympic Theatre, newly opened for the winter season, and very handsomely and tastefully decorated, to see the first performance of a melodrama (?), in three acts, by Mr. Frederic Hay, called "Mabel." The author, I was told, is a gentleman of considerable experience as a dramatist. This information struck me as being somewhat strange, since "Mabel" is, from beginning to end, a bundle of crudities, impertinences, and extravagances. Yet, more strange to say, some of the characters are very artistically marked; some of the scenes comprise strong dramatic situations, and the dialogue is, on the whole, closely and nervously written. The drama in its entirety reminded me of a handsome vase which had been smashed by a careless servant and very clumsily put together again. The plot of "Mabel" seemed to turn on the fearful predicaments into which a respectable family by the name of Fleetwood and a beautiful and virtuous orphan, Mabel Ransome, are thrown through the ill-advised concealment by a bereaved mother of the fact of her daughter's death from her husband, who has just returned to England, after an absence of twelve years in India. The virtuous orphan, who bears a strong resemblance to the young lady deceased, is substituted for her. Hence all the quandaries and all the predicaments, which are complicated by the ruffianly machinations of two deep-dyed villains; one a depraved tombstone-cutter, cleverly impersonated by Mr. Anson, the other an Anglo-French forger, forcibly rendered by Mr. W. H. Vernon. Mr. Dacre looked too tall and gesticulated too vigorously as a promising young barrister; but he took much more pains with his part than the *insouciant* walking gentlemen of the present day generally do; and Mr. David Fisher commanded respect as the affectionate and deluded papa in a play which should properly have been called "White Lies, and the Black Deeds which Spring from Them." Miss Carlotta Addison threw highly sympathetic feeling and (in the interpretation of a dream) real dramatic force into the character of Mabel Ransome; and I should have appreciated the talents of Miss Carlotta Leclercq to a far higher extent than I was able to do on Saturday, had it been her vocation just then to evoke smiles instead of tears. As it was, she had scarcely anything to do, save to apply a pocket-handkerchief to her expressive eyes and sob. I don't want Miss Carlotta Leclercq to sob. Miss Fanny Thorne, I am glad to say, laughed most cheerily as a humorous chambermaid.

G. A. S.

There are now thirty-three Volunteer Corps in India, with a total enrolled strength of upwards of eight thousand men.

Miss Glyn's Shakspearean readings, of which we spoke last week, will take place in the theatre of the Dilettante Club, 7, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus, on Oct. 27, and the five succeeding Wednesdays, when "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and other plays will be rendered.

The Record Society, "for the publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire," has just issued, as its third volume, "Lancashire Inquisitions; returned into the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster, and now existing in the Public Record Office, London." Edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. This volume comprises full English abstracts of the whole of the Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, 231 in number, during the first half of the reign of James I., being the first part of the "Stuart Period." It will be followed by other volumes containing Inquisitions from the reign of Henry V. to the eighteenth year of Charles I., after which time such Inquisitions were no longer held. The information contained in these documents is of great value to the local historian and genealogist. It is, therefore, surprising that hitherto no attempt has been made to print a consecutive series of them relating to any county. The prospective publications of the Record Society include a number of the most important documents remaining in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. But the Council, in their annual report, observe that the society would be enabled to publish a greater number of volumes in each year if it received an acquisition to its list of members. The present volume is carefully edited, and is finished with a very elaborate index. It will be shortly followed by a List of the Wills preserved at Chester, edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; and by an account of the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Mr. Walford D. Selby, the superintendent of the search-room there.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: LUNCHEON IN THE FOREST.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE DEER DRIVE AT INVERCAULD.

Our Special Artist, who was permitted on several recent occasions to accompany the shooting-parties in the Forest of Mar, arranged by the Earl of Fife and other local proprietors for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, has furnished a series of highly spirited and characteristic Sketches. Of these, some appeared in our publications of last week and the week before, with a sufficient account of the subject. The visit of his Royal Highness, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, and a party of noblemen and gentlemen, including the Marquis of Hartington, to Invercauld, near Castleton of Braemar, was a renewed opportunity for enjoying this grand Highland sport. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Farquharson, of Invercauld, who is owner of a large portion of the Northern Deeside country and the chieftain of a numerous clan, was enabled to show his distinguished guests a most successful "deer-drive," affording the Prince of Wales some excellent shots. The Sketches of our Artist, representing this scene, and that of the luncheon in the forest provided for the party of sportsmen, do not seem to require much further explanation, after all that was said upon the subject last week. But our readers will be in a mood, from the view of such illustrations, to peruse with interest the following extract from Mr. Charles St. John's "Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands," vividly relating a bit of the hunter's experience with the noblest of British game:—

"The deer had moved from the valley where we had left them the previous evening; for Donald, who knew every mountain and glen in the country, having ascertained exactly the way the wind came from, led me in an easterly direction. The sun was well up when we came towards the summit of a hill from which he expected to see the herd; and his anticipations proved to be correct; on looking carefully down into the extended valley below us, we saw the whole of them. They had apparently finished feeding, and were retiring to rest on a hillside which faced the morning sun. The hinds were in a compact body, while the largest hart kept a little to their rear, and constantly employed himself in keeping off a number of stags who were moving around. Occasionally, one of these would make an impatient rush into the centre of the herd of hinds, but was as quickly driven out by the large stag. When near the summit, the hinds began to drop one by one into the long heather, until they were all lying down, except five or six, who kept fidgeting about, turning their long ears, and snuffing in all directions. The old stag walked quietly about, going round and round the herd; now and then lying down for a few moments, and then rising again, to see that no other stag intruded too near.

"After consulting with Donald, I sent him to make a large circuit, and, when he got quite round them, he was to show himself in the distance to the deer. We reckoned on their leaving the glen by a particular pass, close to which I stationed myself. I kept both gun and rifle with me. From my position, though I could not see Donald, I had a good view of the deer.

"After waiting nearly an hour I saw one of the smaller stags stop in his rounds, and, having gazed for a moment in the direction in which I knew Donald was, he trotted nearer to the hinds, still halting occasionally, and turning an anxious glance down the valley. I saw, by his manner, that he had not quite made up his mind whether or not there was an enemy at hand. The hinds, one and all, kept a most anxious watch on his movements, evidently aware that he suspected some danger.

"Presently one old hind got up and snuffed the air, then another and another, till all were on their legs; still they were not decided as to the danger. At last a general panic seemed to seize the hinds, and they all trotted together a short way up the hill. The large stag had got up also, but seemed not at all disposed to make off. The hinds came to a halt near the top of the first slope of the hill, and were joined immediately by about a dozen stags, which, collecting together, galloped up the hill to join them. This seemed to arouse the old fellow, and he trotted up after them. The hinds only waited for his joining them, and then the whole herd set off towards my pass.

"They had to cross a trifling hollow, during which time I lost sight of them. When they emerged, their order had quite changed. First of all came eight stags in a body, jostling each other as they hurried up through the narrow passes of the rocks. Then came the whole lot of hinds, mostly in single file, but breaking into confused flocks as they passed over pieces of heather and open ground. Next to them came the big-antlered chief, the object of our manoeuvres; and, at a small distance behind him, the rest of the stags, four or five in number.

"On they came, sometimes in full view, and sometimes half concealed from me. Donald, too, now showed himself, waving his plaid. The hindmost deer halted on seeing him, and then rushed on to the main herd, which got all into rare confusion as it hurried on to the pass to leave the glen. The foremost stags were now passing, one by one, within forty yards of me; just at that moment, they had to make a kind of spring over a chasm in their road. I kept quite motionless, and they did not observe me, half concealed as I was amongst the grey rocks.

"They were trotting quickly past me, when an unlucky hind caught sight of my rifle-barrel as a ray of the sun fell upon it. The rest of the herd took the alarm from her manner, and they all rushed through the pass in mad confusion. The difficult path was only a few yards in length, and, once through this, they got into regular order again.

"But where is their lord and leader? I was afraid to look over my ambushade for fear of turning him. Just as I was about to do so, however, I heard his step on the stones, and next moment he was in full view, passing broadside to me, but going slowly, and undecided whether to proceed or turn back, having perceived the panic of the rest of the herd.

"When he came to the difficult point, where the rest had leaped, he halted for a moment, looking round. The next moment my rifle-ball passed through the top of his shoulder, just too high; the blow, however, knocked him down; and before he was up, I had my gun in my hand. The poor brute rose, and looked wildly round; not knowing where the enemy was, or which way to go, he stood still, looking with anxious glance at his companions, who were galloping up an opposite slope. Expecting him to drop dead every moment, I did not pull the trigger, but kept my aim on him.

"The way the rest had gone seemed too rough for him; and, after standing for a minute, gazing at them, he turned round, with the intention, probably, of going down the hill, to some well-known burn, where he had been in the habit of bathing and cooling his limbs. He twice fell to his knees before he had gone five yards, and then walked slowly away. I thought he might recover strength; and, taking a deliberate aim, I fired. This time, he fell without a struggle perfectly dead. Donald joined me by the time I had bled him, and examined the shot-marks. One had broken the very top of his shoulder, but just missed the large arteries; the other ball seemed to have passed through his heart.

"The Highlander was vastly delighted at our getting the stag we had determined on; but his enjoyment was somewhat damped by my not having sent both barrels in the middle of the hinds. I consoled Donald with a dram, and we set to work to prepare our stag for taking home, which, with the assistance of a shepherd's pony, we succeeded in doing before night."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his children, made various excursions before the departure of the Grand Ducal family from Balmoral. Among the places visited were Altanauer Shiel and the Colonel's Bed, when her Majesty stopped at Mar Lodge on the way to inquire after Colonel Napier Sturt, also to Glen Gelder Shiel, and to the Linn of Muick, where tea was served at the Falls. A frequent interchange of visits was made between the Royal family at Balmoral and at Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with her Majesty before leaving for the south, and Admiral the Hon. H. Carr Glyn was invited.

The Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and the Rev. A. Campbell, dined with her Majesty last Saturday; and on Sunday Dr. Lees performed Divine service at Balmoral, in the presence of the Queen and the Royal family.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, took leave of the Queen on Monday, and left for Buckingham Palace, en route for Darmstadt. Prince Leopold accompanied his august relations to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment was mounted at the station. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, attended the Grand Duke to the railway station.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral for the Glassalt Shiel for a few days' sojourn. The weather was very stormy, and the ground was covered with snow. Prince Leopold drove to Hopewell, where he lunched with Dr. Robertson, and afterwards went to Aboyne Castle, where he has been the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

Lady Susan Suttie and Miss Suttie have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Cleland, mother of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, who has lately died from the effects of wounds received in action before Cabul last December.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have left the castle, and Lady Southampton has arrived as Lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambert and Colonel Maude as Maid of Honour and Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, upon their departure from Abergeldie for the south, paid a short visit to the Marquis of Huntly, at Aboyne Castle, the Marquis giving a grand battue for the Prince, which was followed by a ball in honour of their Royal Highnesses and Prince John of Glücksburg, who accompanied them. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters (who had joined them at Aboyne station), arrived at Marlborough House at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the afternoon. On Monday Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied them, with Prince John of Glücksburg, to the studios of Mr. Boehm and Mr. Sydney P. Hall, the latter having painted a portrait of the Princess recently. The Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Lyceum Theatre in the evening. The Princes visited the Grand Duke of Hesse on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. The Grand Duke, with his son and two daughters, lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh also visited their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John went to the Strand Theatre. The Prince went on Wednesday to Cliveden, on a visit to the Duke of Westminster. After luncheon his Royal Highness returned to town.

The Prince proposes to visit Norwich on the occasion of the opening of the annual fat cattle show in that city next month.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his family, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday morning from Balmoral, and left in the afternoon for Bagshot on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present during two days of the Leeds Musical Festival. His Royal Highness paid a second visit to Hull last week, coming from Brough with a large party, who inspected the yacht *Lively*, then lying in the Roads. Last Saturday the *Lively* was run into by the steamer *Rollo*, going to Gothenburg. The yacht's ram was struck, thus the fore compartment filled; consequently the *Rollo* put back to dock. The Duchess, who is at Eastwell, visited Canterbury Cathedral yesterday week.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, last Saturday, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Flushing to Queenborough. The Princess came to London on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday her Royal Highness went to Brighton and opened the Bazaar at the Pavilion in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum. Her Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address. The Princess, after the opening ceremonial, lunched with Mr. Lawrence Peel, and then returned to London, where she passed the night, proceeding to Cumberland Lodge on Thursday. Her Royal Highness will open the Hertfordshire Convalescent Home next Thursday.

Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at Buckingham Palace the end of last week from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught performed an interesting ceremony last Saturday in Epping Forest (of which the Duke is Ranger) by planting two trees (Normandy pine) at Hawkwood in celebration of the great proportion of the forest being secured as a place of public recreation for the people for ever. Captain Alexander Mackenzie, Deputy Ranger, was in attendance, and the proceedings were carried out with great élan, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London (who also planted memorial trees), the Verderers and Committee of the Corporation of London for the reclamation of the forest, with a large company, who were afterwards present at the déjeuner given to the Duke and Duchess at the Forest Hotel, Chingford, presided over by the Lord Mayor. During the day's proceedings bouquets were presented to the Duchess, and upon her departure from the railway station the platform was lined by youthful daughters of the county gentry attired in white, who scattered flowers in her path. Mr. Robertson was in charge of the Great Eastern special train which conveyed their Royal Highnesses from and to Liverpool-street Station on their journey between Bagshot Park and

Epping. The Duke and Duchess have consented to lay the foundation-stone—although the building is approaching completion—of the Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, to-day (Saturday). Presentations of purses of £5 and upwards for the hospital will be made to the Duchess.

The Duke of Aosta dined with the Italian Minister previous to his departure last Saturday upon his return to the Continent.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from Cornwall.

A ball was given on Tuesday by the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane in the Banner Hall of Taymouth Castle.

Lord and Lady Newark were received with great enthusiasm upon their home-coming last Saturday. They were met at the station by his Lordship's tenantry, who took the places of the horses by themselves drawing the carriage to the hall at Holme Pierrepont.

The marriage of Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, with Miss Adeline Gertrude Denison, daughter of Mr. W. Beckett Denison, was celebrated on Tuesday at Bolton Percy church. The Archbishop of York performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and the best man was Lord Lewis, eldest son of the Marquis of Abergavenny.

THE RECESS.

The advent of a Liberal Lord Mayor on Nov. 9 will render the reappearance of Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall banquet particularly appropriate. Several of the Prime Minister's colleagues have joined him in accepting the invitations to the forthcoming feast; and the festive gathering will be of further interest from the fact that M. Challemeil-Lacour and Mr. James Russell Lowell, the French and American Ministers, will represent the diplomatic body. Till the Loving Cup has circulated at this great City dinner, no Ministerial speech of magnitude will apparently be made.

The Marquis of Salisbury is scarcely reticent enough to neglect the opportunity the Taunton banquet will afford him on the 26th inst. of subjecting the home and foreign policies of the Government to caustic criticism. Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on the 14th inst. at Feniton in the old, familiar, mellifluous strain, referred in guarded platitudes to the Turkish and Irish questions. Will Sir Stafford be stimulated by the pungency of the noble Marquis, and speak out more plainly at the Dolphin dinner in Bristol on the 13th of November? His colleague, Lord Sandon, possibly to counteract the influence Mr. Plimsoll is seeking to obtain in Liverpool, delivered a thoughtful address yesterday week before the Liverpool Marine Association, and succeeded in proving the interest he had taken in the reforms introduced to bring about seaworthy ships and the welfare of Poor Jack. Of the remaining Conservative members who have lately relieved their minds, Lord Henry Lennox on the 16th inst. did what he conceived to be his duty by praising his own Party and gently condemning the Liberal Administration for the benefit of the bucolic mind of the Chichester ring of Conservatives; Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir H. D. Wolff did likewise, each in his own manner, in gracing the opening of a new Conservative Club in Blackburn on Saturday. Mr. Stanhope, who does not lack self-confidence in the House of Commons, even ventured to say that the present Government had brought us to the verge of civil war in Ireland and the verge of war in Europe. Need it be said Sir Drummond Wolff also saw War looming in the distance? But we have heard the cry of "Wolff" before.

Ireland, furnishing as it does an agrarian outrage every week, is still a source of anxiety to the Ministry. Mr. Forster was compelled to avow this in a grave letter declining an invitation to a banquet in Armagh. Meantime, Mr. Parnell is not to be turned from his pastime of popularity-hunting. Addressing a meeting in Longford on Sunday (in company with Mr. Justin McCarthy) he alluded to the report that Government contemplated prosecuting some of the leaders of the Land League. As well strive to keep back the tide with a pitchfork as try to stem the Land League movement! magniloquently exclaimed this mild-mannered dealer in large words. Mr. Parnell on Tuesday presided in Dublin over a knot of his Land League associates, a motley gathering enough; but not one word was said in denunciation of the assassin who stealthily shot at Mr. Hutchins and killed his car-driver, John Downey, on Saturday last, in West Cork. The large reward of £1000 has been offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderer. But money appears to be thrown away in the effort to arrest the perpetrators of those detestable crimes, which are by implication palliated by the utterers of veiled sedition. Possibly, the increase in the Police forces in these lawless districts may prove more efficacious. Meantime, a campaign to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen for Ireland was begun at Bradford on Saturday, when Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. O'Connor Power gave vent to their feelings on the question of the hour.

The Ministry has not altogether lacked sympathetic supporters of late. While the comparative failure of the anti-Ministerial meetings may show there is little public interest taken in the virulent censure heaped upon the Government by prejudiced opponents, cordial approval of the measures and actions of the Administration was expressed by the members for South-East Lancashire, Mr. Leake and Mr. Agnew, at the Rochdale Liberal Club, on Saturday; and on Monday by the Hon. E. Leveson-Gower at Bodmin, by Sir George Campbell at Kirkealdy, and by Mr. Craig at Silverdale, in Staffordshire.

To the abolition of public canvassing did the Hon. E. Leveson Gower look, in conjunction with the restraining influence of public opinion, for the gradual reduction of the bribery which the revelations before the Election Commissioners prove to have taken place on so gigantic a scale in some of the boroughs under review. The Commissions are running their monotonous course; but the witnesses who evidently regard bribery as inseparable from electioneering may not thank Mr. H. R. Brand for reminding them, in a letter to the *Times*, that a Parliamentary Committee recommended three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, as the punishment for bribery or treating. While on this subject, it may be added that the hearing of the Berwick Election Petition was commenced on Tuesday, when the Lord Advocate withdrew his charges of bribery against the Conservatives.

Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted an invitation to attend the Dolphin dinner at the approaching Colston Anniversary in Bristol, fixed for Nov. 13.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the Right Hon. William P. Adam, M.P., to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras, in the East Indies; and Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Sir John Strachey.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, J. G., to be Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard, Bristol.
 Andrew, Thomas Prynce, Rector of West Putford.
 Bowen, Elias Jenkins, Chaplain, Bombay.
 Bridges, Charles, Perpetual Curate of Wacton.
 Buckham, Frederick Holmes, Minister of the New Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
 Bury, Edward William, Rector of Screveton.
 Cokin, John Irwin Browne, Chaplain, Bengal.
 Craig, S. B., Vicar of Warthill and Gate Helmsley.
 Cross, John Edward, Prebendary of St. Margaret-in-Leicester in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Davies, John Silvester, Vicar of St. James's, Enfield.
 Dickson, John Bathurst, Vicar of Foxton.
 Dombain, J., Vicar of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire.
 Du Boulay, Henry Houssemayne, Vicar of Newlyn East.
 England, G. A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Hull.
 Fell, Henry Seymour, Rector of Puddington.
 Forde, George, Vicar of Badminton.
 Gray, Samuel, Rector of Leonfield-cum-Scorborough.
 Goff, Edward, Vicar of Stanton-in-Penk, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
 Greenwood, Sydney, Perpetual Curate of Wortley, Yorkshire.
 Hervey, Frederick Alfred John, Rector of West Newton.
 Hillyard, Arthur, Rector of Stoodleigh.
 Howard, W. Waltham, Vicar of Blackmore, Rector of Market Deeping.
 Hughes, Herbert Thomas, Vicar of Christ Church, Emery Down.
 Hughes, Thomas Evans, Rector of Challacombe.
 Ivens, Charles Llewelyn, Minister of Emmanuel Church, Leeds.
 Johnston, Charles Smyth, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk.
 Jones, Edward Douglas, Vicar of East and West Looe.
 Karney, Gilbert S., Minister of St. John's Chapel, Harpenden.
 Kent, Alfred, Vicar of Coln St. Aldwyn, Rural Dean of Fairford.
 Lampen, S. P., Rector of Tempford, Bedfordshire.
 Lawrence, Neville George Murray, Chaplain, Freiburg in Baden.
 McKee, James, Vicar of Womenswold.
 Monro, Hugh, Chaplain St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital, Osnaburg-street.
 Pettigrew, S. T., Vicar of Hatfield, Herefordshire.
 Purcell, L. T., Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter.
 Rawlins, J. Arthur, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Willesden.
 Reid, William Cavley, Rector of Copenhall, otherwise Church Copenhall.
 Robinson, Edward, Perpetual Curate of Penrhos.
 Stacey, William, Vicar of Horton-cum-Studley, Oxon.
 Streeten, Robert Henry, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Kingswinford.
 Taunton, Charles William Sackville, Vicar of St. Clether.
 Vawdrey, Alexander Aulen, Vicar of St. Sithney.
 Weakley, Robert Hopkinson, Chaplain, Stockholm.
 Whitmarsh, Robert T., Rector of Carlton-cum-Ashby.—*Guardian*.

Efforts are being made to effect the restoration of Stratford-on-Avon parish church, which contains the tomb of Shakespeare. It is estimated that about £20,000 will be required to complete the restoration.

On the 14th inst. the Bishop of Liverpool consecrated the chancel and transepts which have been added to All Saints', Southport, increasing the accommodation from 400 to 1050 sittings. The cost of this operation has been £5000.

A beautifully sculptured tablet has been erected in the South Chapel of the church at Chewton Mendip, by Lord Carlingford, to the memory of his late wife, Frances, Countess Waldegrave.

Last Saturday afternoon the memorial-stone of the chancel, transepts, and steeple of St. Mary's Church, Plaistow, Kent, was laid, in the presence of a large congregation, by Lady Scott, wife of Sir Edward H. Scott, Bart.

The trustees of the advowson of St. Leonard's Church, Bilston, near Wolverhampton, being unable to secure an offer of over £3000, which they consider too small, have decided to dispose of the living by public auction.

The honorary Canons appointed by the Bishop to the Liverpool pro-cathedral were installed on Monday morning. The new Canons number fifteen, and two are to be appointed every year till the full number of twenty-four is reached.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed next Thursday for the consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral of the Rev. Phos Nuttall as Bishop of Jamaica; of the Rev. G. E. Moule as Bishop of Ningpo; and of the Rev. C. P. Scott as Bishop of North China.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Truro Cathedral Fund yesterday week, the chairman (the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe) presiding, the treasurer presented a report showing that the amount actually promised was £43,200, of which about £12,000 had been spent.

The Rev. C. E. Prior, Assistant-Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed to the lectureship in St. Magnus the Martyr, City, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Ball to the Chaplaincy of Lincoln's Inn. These lectures will be given on Sunday afternoons.

Sir John Holker on Saturday last, attending a meeting at Preston in connection with the foundation of a new church, spoke of the spread of scepticism as an alarming feature of the present day, and urged that the best antidote was the teaching of a comprehensive and liberal theology.

In presiding at the annual meeting of the Staffordshire Bible Society on the 14th inst., Lord Sandon, M.P., maintained that it was impossible to say that the Bible was losing influence in this country with the progress of education and intellect, as long as they found Bible societies receiving generous and increasing support from all classes of society.

Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice head the list of contributors to a fancy bazaar, which was held in the Corn Exchange at Newbury on Monday and Tuesday, in aid of the funds for the restoration of West Hsley church.—On Tuesday the Countess of Dartmouth opened a bazaar in the Exchange at Wolverhampton, which was continued for several days, with the view of raising £2000 required to pay off a debt due to the building fund of the new church of All Saints, and to complete the edifice by the addition of a chancel.—Lord Wharncliffe, accompanied by the Countess and other distinguished personages, opened a fancy fair in the Public Hall at Barnsley on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Endowment Fund of the new parish of St. Peter's, which is being formed.

A pastoral letter has been issued by the Bishop of Peterborough, in which he advises his clergy to carry out the Burials Act in a spirit calculated to promote quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people.—In opening the Lincoln Diocesan Conference yesterday week the Bishop of Lincoln read an address on the law of marriage and divorce, in which he strongly argued against the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—The Bishop of St. David's, in his triennial charge at Carmarthen on the 14th inst., dealt at length with the question of education in Wales, and said he believed that the revival and reorganisation of their grammar schools was at this moment the chief educational want of the Principality. The establishment or restoration of good secondary schools would do more than anything else to render a system of higher education possible and efficient in Wales.

The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke preached on Sunday at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, for the first time after his secession from the Church of England. The chapel was crowded. Mr. Brooke stated the reasons which had induced him to leave the Church, and also said he had come to disapprove of the existence of the Church as an ecclesiastical body, especially as connected with the State. The form of service at this chapel has undergone some alteration in consequence of the change in the views of Mr. Brooke.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which is this year being held at Nottingham, began on Tuesday

night in the Albert Hall, when Mr. Arthur Wells, vice-president of the local branch, took the chair at a large public meeting. The Rev. George Edgcombe, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, gave an address of welcome on behalf of the local committee, which was responded to by Mr. John Finch, one of the treasurers of the Alliance; Dr. Samuel Hall, of the United States; the Rev. Principal Brown, of Aberdeen; the Rev. A. Constantine, of Constantinople; and Pastor Wagner, of Germany. Colonel R. Wilmot Brooke then addressed the meeting on the development, work, and influence of the Evangelical Alliance. The sittings of the conference were resumed on Wednesday.

The Congregational Union held a special meeting yesterday week evening at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, when papers on the advance of scepticism were read by Professor Thomson, the Rev. T. T. Waterman, the Rev. E. White, and Dr. Kennedy. Previously to the conference the delegates attended the secretary's breakfast at the Grand Hotel. In the evening a public meeting for young men was held in the Townhall, when there was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Newth, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Willis, U. R. Thomas, and Dr. Pulsford, of Glasgow. This closed the proceedings of the Union.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a convocation of the University of Oxford recently held the Rev. Dr. Evans, Master of Pembroke College, was elected to the vice-chancellorship for the ensuing year, thus commencing his third year's term of office.—The following gentlemen have been elected to classical postmasterships at Merton College:—James M. Dodds, Glasgow University; Frederick Campbell Paul, High School, Bishop's Stortford, and exhibitioner of Worcester College. The following gentlemen have been selected to the vacant scholarships at Pembroke College:—Open—Mr. Seaton, from Manchester Grammar School. King Charles I.—Mr. Le Lièvre, from Elizabeth College, Guernsey.—At Exeter College Mr. Francis Henry Gribble, Chatham House, Ramsgate, and Mr. John Ward, from the Wesleyan College, Taunton, have been elected to the Stapleton scholarships; and Mr. Henry George Johnston, from Merchant Taylors' School, to an open exhibition.—The election to the vacant open scholarships at Lincoln took place, with the following result:—To the scholarships of the value of £80 per annum—Messrs. E. J. Nash, from Louth Grammar School, and W. E. P. Pantou, from Blackheath Proprietary School. To the scholarships of the value of £60 per annum—Messrs. L. B. Kennedy, from Trinity College, Dublin, F. Farrar, of Bedford Grammar School; and S. R. Baker, from Marlborough School.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Bradley, Master of University, to be a member of the Oxford University Commission, in place of Lord Selborne, who resigns.

Professor Churchill Babington has announced his intention of resigning the professorship of archaeology in the University of Cambridge. He has held the post since 1865. The election of a professor to the vacant chair will take place on the 28th inst.—The following gentlemen, as the result of the competitive examination, have been elected Fellows of the Society of Trinity College:—Edward Vernon Arnold, Head of the Classical Tripos, and bracketed fifteenth wrangler, 1879; Joseph John Thompson, second wrangler, 1880; Adam Sedgwick (for natural science).—Doctor Edwin Guest has resigned the mastership of Gonville and Caius College.—The Rev. H. C. G. Moule, for some time senior Dean of Trinity College, has been appointed to the headship of Ridley Theological Hall.—In consequence of the state of the health of Professor Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Mr. A. Freeman, M.A., St. John's, has been appointed his deputy for twelve months.—The Le Bas prize for the best English essay on general literature has been adjudged to C. H. Herford, B.A., Trinity College. The subject given out was "The History of the Drama in England in Relation to its National Character."—The freshmen at the various colleges this October number 701, as against 808 last year.

At Durham, the Talloch Scholarship (in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry) has been awarded to Mr. S. Brookfield, and the Charlton and Dickinson Scholarship (in medicine, surgery, and midwifery) to Mr. W. G. Black, who has also gained the Gibb Scholarship (in pathology).

The Rev. David Laird Adams, M.A., B.D., minister of the parish of Monimail, Fife-shire, has been elected to the chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in Edinburgh University.

A correspondence with Mr. Ruskin regarding the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University has been published. He expresses his willingness to accept the nomination of the Conservative and Independent Club.

At the annual meeting of convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland on the 7th inst., resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that the dissolution of the Queen's University, as contemplated by the University Education (Ireland) Act of 1879, would be a grievous infraction of the vested rights of the graduates of the University, injurious to the interests of academical education, and in violation of expectations which a series of statesmen and of Parliaments held out to the students of Ireland.—The annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster presided; and the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper were present. A large number of degrees were conferred, and prizes were distributed by Earl Cowper. The number of students has advanced since last year from 920 to 959.

Mr. John C. Mallet, M.A., has been appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Niven to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

At University College, London, the Examiners for the Andrews entrance prize (of £20 each) have recommended the award of prizes as follows:—Classics, Mr. W. Ashburner; English and other languages, Mr. C. Moritz; Science, Mr. F. W. Mann. They were all from University College School.

The committee appointed by the Education Department of the Privy Council to inquire into the state of higher and intermediate education in Wales met at their office in Victoria-street, Westminster, on the 7th inst., Lord Aberdare, the chairman, presiding. The committee took the evidence of gentlemen residing in London and the neighbourhood, and sat for several hours. Later in the autumn the committee will sit to take evidence in different parts of Wales.

The winter session of the evening classes connected with King's College was opened by Professor Huntington, the subject of his address being the metallurgy of the ancients.

The opening lecture of the academical year 1880-1 of King's College Lectures to Ladies was given on Monday week, at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, to a large audience.

The annual meeting of the Regent's Park College was held on the 8th inst., in connection with the autumnal session of the Baptist Union. Mr. James Harvey presided. The annual

report was presented by the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal of the College, and a resolution commending the college to the support of all friends of an intelligent and earnest ministry was adopted, on the motion of Dr. Newth.

The Rev. Harry N. McKenzie, M.A., of Keble College, has been appointed to the Wardenship of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, which is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. F. Short.

The third session of the Preparatory University Teaching Classes, which are held at the St. Philip's Board School, near the London Hospital, has begun. The services of King's College professors are being secured for the French, German, and Latin classes.

The winter session of Trinity College, London, was begun on the 11th inst., an opening address being given by the Rev. H. G. B. Hunt, Mus. B., the Warden of the College.

The Rev. John Ellis, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of The College, Bournemouth.

The scholarships at Bath College have been adjudged to the following boys:—Harper, Kitchin, Cooper, Spender, St. Hill, Cooke, and Cox.

Mr. R. C. Masson, M.A., F.G.S., Head Master of Stamford School, has been appointed Head Master of Ashford School.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of a new President of the United States will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 2, when electors will be chosen in the thirty-eight States of the Union, who will subsequently meet in their respective State capitals and select a President and a Vice-President, who are to succeed President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler on March 4, 1881, and hold their offices for four years thereafter. On Nov. 2 there will also be chosen, excepting in a few States, the members of a new House of Representatives, who also go into office on March 4, 1881; and most of the States will, besides, choose State officers and Legislatures, the latter selecting Senators in nearly one third of the States. March 4, 1881, will thus give the country a new President, Vice-President, and House of Representatives, and will supply new Senators for one third of the seats of the Senate. In Ohio and Indiana the members of the new House are, however, elected on Oct. 12, they being known as the "October States."

With the system of electing an American President, the English reader, who is treated to its history every four years, ought by this time to be tolerably familiar. Each State chooses a number of electors equal to its whole number of Senators and members of the House; and these electors, who are prohibited from being selected from the ranks of office-holders, form colleges in their respective States, who elect the President and Vice-President. Thus, Pennsylvania, having two Senators and twenty-seven members, chooses twenty-nine electors. They are chosen in each State on a general ticket, and not by separate districts; that is, each voter in Pennsylvania votes for twenty-nine men, and the highest number of votes elect. This gives the whole electoral power of the State in the Presidential election to the strongest party, the minority having no representation in the electoral college of the State. When the electors in their respective State capitals vote for President and Vice-President they transmit returns of their votes to Washington, where they are counted by the Vice-President in the presence of Congress, and the President and Vice-President, to get elected, must have an absolute majority of all the electoral votes cast. Thus, for the Presidential election this year, the thirty-eight States will aggregate 369 electoral votes, and the successful candidates must get at least 185. With but two great parties, one or other is sure to get this majority; so it is not necessary now to explain the methods pursued by Congress in making selections where three or more candidates divide the votes, and no one has an absolute majority.

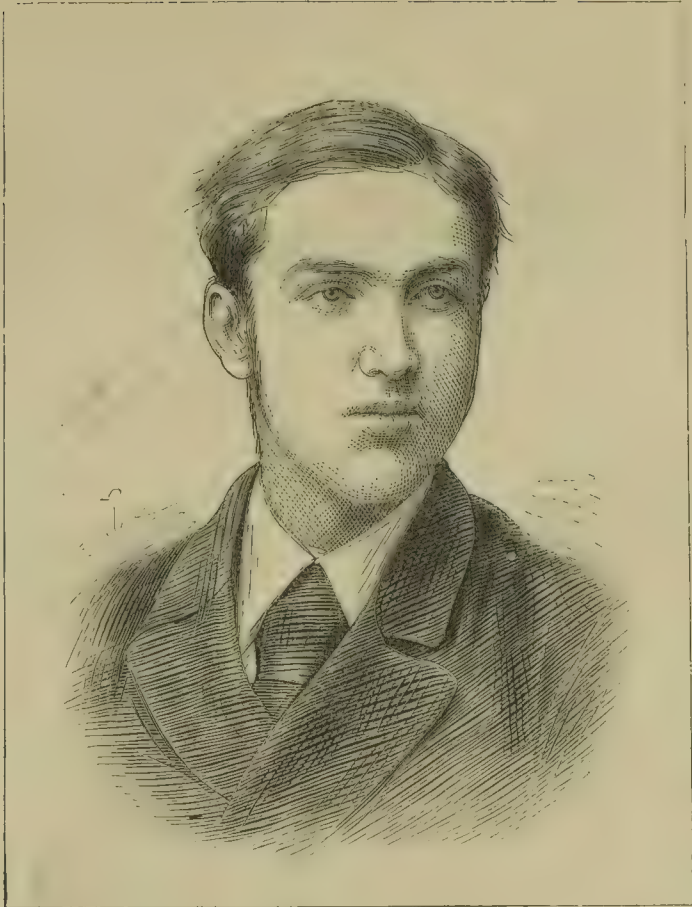
The theory of the American Constitution is that the people are not wise enough to select a President by their direct votes, but that an intermediary agent in the form of the electoral college is selected by the people to do the work of choosing a President for them. At the same time, the college is so made up as to give the smaller States more actual weight relatively to the larger States than their population alone would secure them. This is part of the system of "checks and balances" with which the Constitution abounds, and it is secured by adding the two Senators to the number of members of the House in fixing the number of electors. The House is apportioned according to population, the Senate according to States, each having two Senators. Thus Delaware has but one member, while New York has thirty-three; but in making the electoral college two electors are added to each State, irrespective of size, so that Delaware gets three and New York thirty-five. This adds to the importance of the weaker States, and its value is the more evident when sections of country are considered. Thus, the six New England States together had, when the present House was apportioned in 1872, about the same population as Pennsylvania, and they got twenty-eight members, while Pennsylvania got twenty-seven members. In the growth of population Pennsylvania is now probably ahead of New England, but the Senatorial "balance" in the electoral college, which gives her twenty-nine electors, gives New England forty electors. But while the theory of the American Constitution was that the electors were necessary to give wisdom to the presidential choice of the people, in practice the rule has been reversed. The people select their Presidential candidates themselves, using the electors merely as clerks to register their will. By the "Convention" system, which was not dreamt of until many years after the Constitution was framed, each party selects its candidates for President and Vice-President and then votes in each State for electors pledged in advance to vote for the party candidates. The election campaign is thus fought for the candidates direct, the electors being almost unheard of, although the political movements in each State are, of course, directed to the popular election of the respective before-pledged lists of electors.

The two great contending parties, who style themselves, respectively, the Democratic and the Republican party, have at different periods been opposed to each other upon more than one political question. But they appear to have staked their success in this contest upon their views with regard to finance, the currency, and free trade or protection. The Republican candidate for President is General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, more eminent as a lawyer than as a soldier; while General Winfield Scott Hancock, a distinguished commander of the Federal Army in the Civil War eighteen years ago, is the Democratic candidate. Our Illustration represents a private conference at Washington between some of the party leaders.

The annual conference of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The report states that the national agitation conducted by the United Kingdom Alliance has at length made a deep and enduring mark on the political mind of the country, and even on Parliament itself.



THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: A SKETCH AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LIEUTENANT R. G. SCOTT, V.C.,
CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.



THE LATE MAJOR VANDELEUR, 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS,
KILLED AT CANDAHAR.

THE LATE MAJOR T. B. VANDELEUR.

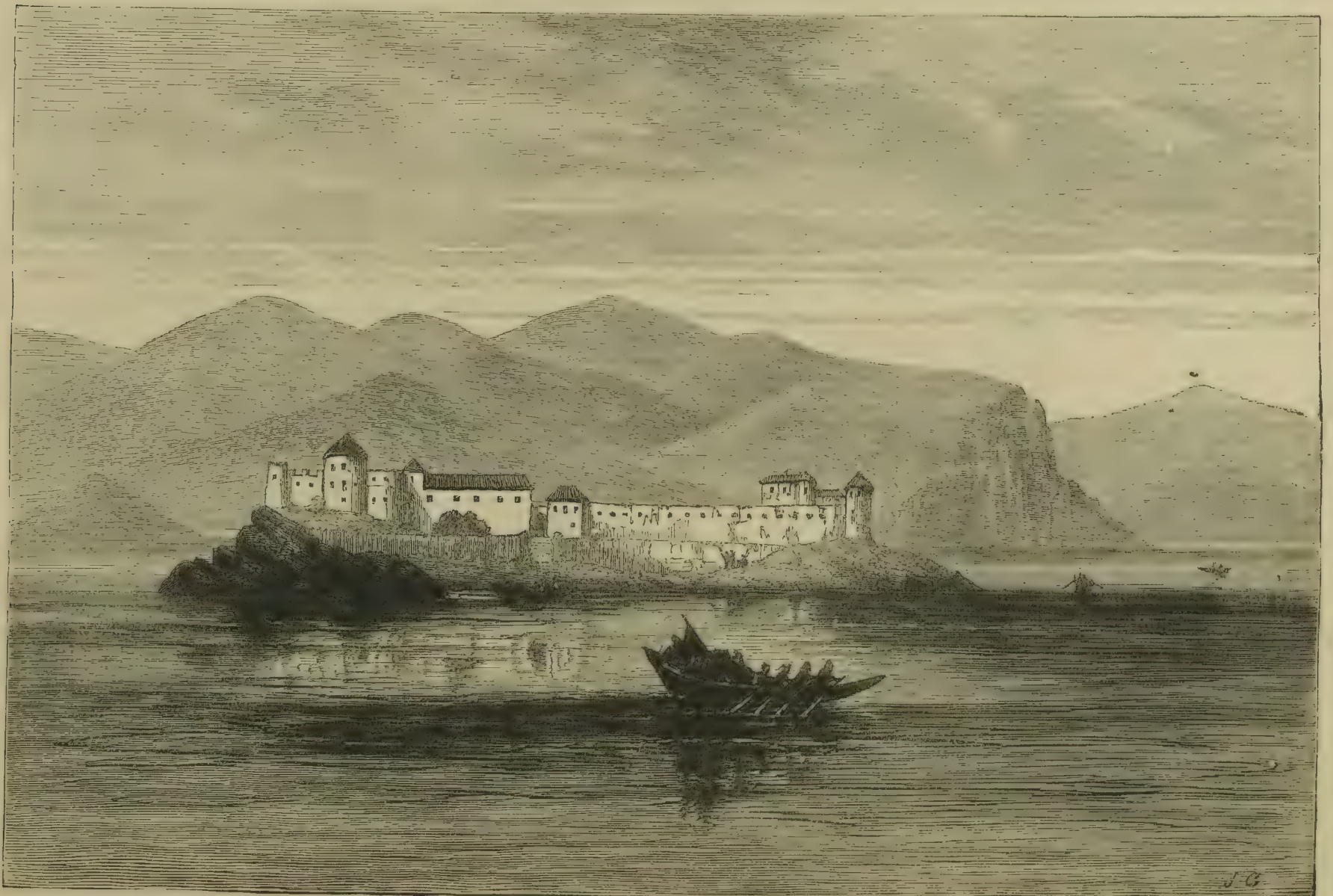
Major Thomas Burton Vandeleur, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who died of the wounds he received in the ill-fated sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16, had passed his whole service of twenty-five years in the same regiment. He had only recently been promoted from senior captain of the 1st Battalion to a majority in the battalion abroad, and, hurrying out to India in the spring of the year, joined head-quarters at Candahar shortly before the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhud. In a letter received from Candahar by the last mail, referring to the sortie of Aug. 16, a brother officer writes:—"Poor Major Vandeleur was dreadfully wounded in the right shoulder by an explosive bullet, while he was in command of the rearguard, and fighting his way inch by inch back to the walls of the citadel—and right well he did his duty. He managed

to get inside the gates, and for nine days he lingered on, shattered though he was. At last, however, it was deemed advisable to amputate his arm from the shoulder, and the poor fellow sank under the effects of the operation the same night at one a.m. on the 26th inst. Major Vandeleur was beloved by all who knew him." He belonged to an old Irish family, the Vandeleurs of Kilrush, county Clare. He was married, September, 1875, to Florence, only daughter of the late Shaw Smith, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Byrne and Co., Richmond.

THE LATE WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred by her Majesty on Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Robert George Scott, Cape Mounted Riflemen, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during an

attack on Moirosi's Mountain on April 8, 1879. This was in volunteering to throw time-fuze shells, as hand grenades, over a line of stone barricades, from behind which the enemy were bringing a heavy fire to bear on the colonial troops. At the second attempt, owing to some defect in the fuze, which he had just lighted, the shell exploded almost in Scott's hands, blowing his right hand to pieces and wounding him severely in the left leg. This officer, who is twenty-three years of age, is the eldest son of Fleet-Surgeon Robert C. Scott, of the Royal Navy, and nephew of Sir Edward Sinclair, of Dublin. He was educated at the Royal Medical College, Epsom, entered the Cape Mounted Riflemen, in October, 1876, served through the ranks, as all in that corps do, and received his commission as Lieutenant, in August, 1879, for distinguished service in the field. The portrait of Lieutenant Scott is from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.



FORT ALESSANDRIA, A MONTENEGRIN STRONGHOLD AT THE MOUTH OF THE RJEKA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER QUESTION.

Rjeka, a small town and fort at the mouth of the river of that name at the north end of the Lake of Scutari, was captured by the Montenegrins in the war of 1877, the Turkish garrison having their supplies cut off by the Montenegrins occupying the heights on each side of it. It was ceded to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin. We are indebted to Lieutenant V. H. Caillard, R.E., who is attached to the diplomatic staff which accompanies Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, for our view of this place, where conferences began last Monday between the Turkish and Montenegrin Government delegates, to arrange the details of the surrender of Dulcigno.

Negotiations of a political nature are going on also at Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro; and there was, on Tuesday, a despatch from Cetinje stating that Bedri Bey, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, left the night before for Scutari, to obtain fresh instructions from Riza Pasha. With reference to the negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno, the despatch states that seven points are proposed by Turkey, two of which have been rejected by Montenegro. These latter are:—1. The maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari; and, 2. The maintenance of the Turkish flag in the port of Dulcigno. The last point was rejected in consequence of the provisions of article 27 of the Treaty of Berlin, according to which the Austrian coastguard vessels are to exercise jurisdiction on the coast of the territory ceded to Montenegro. It is added that the Montenegrin Government considers the question raised respecting the Turkish flag as not open to discussion, and as a pretext for delay on the part of the Porte in order to postpone the withdrawal of the Turkish regular troops and gain time for the Albanians. But an Italian paper asserts that the bulk of the Albanians have withdrawn from Dulcigno, and that only 300 Albanians from Scutari now remain there, whose presence gives no cause for anxiety. This paper adds that the transfer of Dulcigno to Montenegro may be expected within a few days hence.

The Prince of Montenegro has appointed General Simon Popovitch to the post of Commandant of Dulcigno, with instructions to occupy the town with a force of 1400 men when the transfer of the place is effected by the Turkish authorities.

In case of the International Fleet remaining on this coast, the anchorage will probably be shifted to Kombur, in Meglina Bay, in order to be nearer to Castelnuovo, which is the principal town in the Bocche di Cattaro.

Several vessels of the squadrons forming the International Fleet have been practising naval manœuvres at sea, returning daily each evening to their anchorage.

The Prince of Montenegro has undertaken to set at liberty the Mussulmans imprisoned at Podgoritz for stirring up agitation in the town, and he will proclaim an amnesty after the surrender of Dulcigno. The Porte has expressed its appreciation of Mr. Goschen's action in interceding in favour of the Mussulman prisoners.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Haverly American Minstrels closed their season on Saturday last, and the theatre reopened on Monday for the autumn series of Italian opera performances—at reduced prices and comparatively early hours—under the direction of Mr. Armit, the son-in-law of Mr. Mapleson. As we have already given an outline of the arrangements of the new season just begun, we have now merely to speak of the opening performances, the first of which was "Faust," in which Mdle. Elisa Widmar was to have made her first appearance in England as Margherita. The sudden indisposition of the lady, however, caused the transference of the character to Mdle. Bauermeister, who—as on many past occasions—proved her readiness and efficiency at the shortest possible notice. Mdle. Olga de Morini, as Siebel, sang apparently under the disadvantageous influence of cold and nervousness. Signor Vizzani was the Faust, and Signor Ordinas the Mephistopheles; both gentlemen having before been heard on our opera stage. Signor Vizzani produced a favourable impression in several instances, especially in his delivery of the cavatina, "Salve! dimora," which he had to repeat in answer to the applause. Signor Ordinas acted and sang with an occasional tendency to exaggeration. His best effect was made in the air "Dio dell'or," and his worst in the Mocking Serenade. The remaining features of the performance call for no critical detail. Mdle. Barnadelli was the Marta, Mr. G. Fox, Valentine, and Signor Ghilberti, Wagner.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was given, with the fine performance of Madame Trebelli as Leonora, for the first time in England. Her delivery of the aria, "O mio Fernando," and of her shares in the duets with Fernando and Alfonso, were worthy of the artist's high reputation. Signor Cantoni made a successful first appearance as Fernando, and gained much deserved applause. This gentleman has a tenor voice of agreeable quality, and his phrasing is generally artistic. Of his merits we shall soon be able to speak further. Another first appearance here was that of Signor Quintilli-Leoni, who was also favourably received in his performance as Alfonso. His voice is a resonant baritone, the effect of which would be improved by less use of the tremolo. The cast of the opera included Mdle. Bauermeister as Iuz, Signor Ordinas as Baldassare, and Signor Bertocchi as Gaspare. The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinist—is thoroughly efficient; and so is the chorus, in point of numbers; but the choral effects would be improved by some modification of vocal energy. Signor Li Calsi conducted the performances with his well-known ability. During the week the first appearances were announced of Mdle. Julie de Bressolles as Amia, in "La Sonnambula," and Mdle. Rosina Isidor as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Of these events we must speak next week.

THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

Our last week's notice of this triennial music-meeting was necessarily incomplete, most of the performances having taken place too late for our publication. As already stated, the Festival opened on Wednesday with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the principal solo singers having been Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. Maas, and Mr. King. The choral singing was especially fine.

One of the new works commissioned for the Festival was produced on Wednesday evening. This was Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Building of the Ship," the words of which are taken from Longfellow's poem. Mr. Barnett had gained much deserved celebrity by previous compositions of a similar class, these being "The Ancient Mariner" and "Paradise and the Peri." His new work is an advance on its predecessors, both in constructive power and richness and variety of orchestral treatment. As the cantata will soon have to be noticed in reference to its London performance, brief comment may now suffice. It is written for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and consists of fourteen numbers (with subdivisions), irrespective of the characteristic instrumental

introduction. The music is throughout interesting, and well suited to the text which it illustrates. With the fine band, the excellent chorus, and the eminent solo vocalists engaged in its rendering at Leeds, it had every advantage in its performance, which was conducted by the composer. The principal soloists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Among the solo pieces that produced the most effect were the airs, "Choose the timbers" (Herr Henschel), "Love's command" (Mr. Lloyd), "Ah! when the wanderer" (Madame Trebelli), "To-day the vessel shall be launched" (Miss Williams); and the two quartets, "The sun shone on her golden hair," and "How beautiful she is." Some of the choruses also proved very effective, especially "In the ship-yard," "Thus with the rising sun," "Beautiful they were" (for female voices), "The prayer is said," and the final climax. The work and the composer were greatly applauded. The concert concluded with a short miscellaneous selection.

Thursday morning's performances began with Mr. W. Macfarren's clever concert overture, entitled "Hero and Leander," conducted by himself. The piece had before been performed and commented on. This was followed by Mendelssohn's noble eight-part psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came." An interesting association with this work was the fact of its having been composed for and dedicated to the Halifax Choral Society. Beethoven's gigantic choral symphony, including the vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," closed the first part of the programme. Here again the chorus singing was exceptionally fine; the solos having been well rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. The elaborate orchestral writing of the three entirely instrumental movements was very finely rendered.

Sterndale Bennett's graceful cantata, "The May Queen," closed the Thursday morning's performances. As mentioned last week, this charming work was produced at the experimental festival given at Leeds, on the occasion of opening the Townhall in 1858, when Bennett was the conductor of the performances. In last week's rendering the solo portions were efficiently sung by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King. In the evening Handel's "Samson" was given, with the orchestral score enhanced by additional accompaniments, written—for the occasion—with much judgment and skill by Mr. E. Prout. The soloists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Herr Henschel.

The Friday morning's programme opened with "The Martyr of Antioch," the new sacred musical drama composed expressly for the Festival by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The text is selected from Milman's poem; and the characters supposed to be represented are—Margarita (soprano), Julia (contralto), Olybius (tenor), Callias and Fabius (basses). The cantata is divided into four scenes—the front of the Temple of Apollo, the burial place of the Christians (night), the Palace of the Prefect, and the Temple of Apollo. Each of these includes pieces for chorus and solo voices, the work opening with an orchestral introduction, in which Mr. Sullivan's mastery over the varied effects of instrumentation is very successfully evidenced. The opening "chorus of sun worshippers" is the most elaborate, and one of the most effective movements in the cantata. This and some other choral movements—among them having been the Funeral Hymn, the Evening Song of the Maidens, the chorus of Heathen Maidens and Christians, and that associated with the contralto solo, "To Præan," produced much effect. Special among the solo music was that assigned to Madame Albani, who gave the hymn, "For Thou didst die for me," and other passages, with fine expression. Another specialty was the excellent delivery of the contralto music, especially the solo, "To Præan," by Madame Patey; Mr. Lloyd having also distinguished himself greatly by his effective singing in the tenor solos, particularly the airs, "Come, Margarita, come," and "See what Olybius' love prepares for thee." Mr. King sang well in the few opportunities allowed him for special display. The work was enthusiastically received, several numbers having been encored, and the composer and conductor received a perfect ovation. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Festival, was present, as also at the performance of Mr. Barnett's cantata.

"The Martyr of Antioch" being announced for performance during the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace, we shall again have occasion to speak of it when given there.

The morning performances were completed by Beethoven's Mass in C (the solos by Miss Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. H. Cross); and Schubert's "Song of Miriam," for soprano solo and chorus (the solo by Miss Williams).

On the Friday afternoon an organ recital was given by Dr. Spark (organist of the Festival) on the fine instrument which is so important an adjunct to the Townhall, and on which this gentleman frequently performs to large audiences of the townspeople. His programme on this occasion included specimens of old classical organ music, examples of modern French music for the instrument, chamber music, operatic music, and English organ music.

A miscellaneous concert was given on the Friday evening, the second part of the programme having opened with Mr. Wingham's new overture, composed for the Festival. This clever piece of orchestral writing is inscribed with the motto "Mors Janua vite," and its prevailing tone is solemn and impressive. It was conducted by the composer. The overture is to be given at the Crystal Palace during the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts. The remaining portion of the Leeds performances of yesterday (Friday) week consisted of Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Bach's fine sacred cantata, "O Light Everlasting," Joachim Raff's "Lenore" symphony, miscellaneous vocal pieces contributed by Madame Albani, and other principal singers; the concert having closed with the finale to Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," in which Miss Anna Williams sustained the important soprano solo part with great efficiency.

The Festival closed on Saturday with Spohr's "Last Judgment," the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," and the "Gloria" from Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate," in the morning; another organ recital by Dr. Spark in the afternoon; and a popular concert at night, consisting of ballads and extracts from some of the Festival programmes. The soloists in Spohr's oratorio were Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Herr Henschel—those in "The Creation" having been Madame Albani, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King.

The Festival has been a great success, both financial and artistic; and the result can scarcely fail to be largely beneficial to the excellent medical charities in whose behalf it was given. It is expected that upwards of £2000 will be realised. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has fulfilled the duties of conductor with skill and judgment—praise being also due to Mr. J. Broughton for the zealous discharge of his duties as chorus-master, the chorus-singing having been—with one or two small exceptions—especially admirable. Of the exceptional excellence of the orchestra we have already spoken.

The second "choral night" at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week, when

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was effectively given (in the first part of the programme) with the co-operation of the fine orchestra and Mr. Weist Hill's well-trained choir of 120 voices. The solos were generally well rendered by Mesdames Enequist and Mary Cummings, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. E. Roberts. Monday was an "Irish" night; and Wednesday a classical night, when the third orchestral suite, "Roma," by the late Georges Bizet, was given for the first time in England. As the work is to be performed at this week's Saturday concert at the Crystal Palace, we shall hereafter refer to it in reference to both occasions.

A complimentary concert was given in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Monday evening, in honour of Sir Julius Benedict, who was for a very lengthened period associated with the Norwich Musical Festival, as conductor thereof.

Under the title of Twopenny Concerts, a series of high-class popular musical performances will be given in Kensington during the ensuing winter. The opening of the new Townhall, with a large concert-room capable of holding over nine hundred people, has offered a favourable opportunity for the attempt. There will be twelve concerts, which will take place on every alternate Tuesday evening, the first date being Oct. 26. Mr. Ridley Prentice is the director.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The past Second October Meeting was about the best ever held at Newmarket. After the first day, a succession of thoroughly good "cards" were provided, the attendance of spectators throughout the week has never been surpassed, and, considering that winter is close upon us, the weather was far more favourable than might have been anticipated. A tame beginning was made on the Thursday, as Thebais was indulged with her second walk-over during the week, and placed another useful little stake to Mr. Crawford's credit. The Autumn Handicap over the Bretby Stakes course, attracted a field of ten, and though old Cradle (8 st. 11 lb.) struggled with the greatest gameness from the distance he could never quite catch Microphone (6 st. 5 lb.), who carried Sir John Astley's colours, that gentleman having purchased him from Cannon. There was some tremendously heavy speculation over the match between Donato and Lady Chelmsford, the former having just the call at the finish, and Archer got him home by a neck, after a magnificent struggle with Fordham. After her running in the Cesarewitch, the Newmarket Oaks looked a certainty for Cipolata; probably, however, the former race had taken a good deal out of her, for, though she appeared to have the race in hand at the distance, Muriel shot up in the last fifty yards and beat her by a head. Of course the Champion Stakes was the event of the day, though the scratching of Rayon d'Or deprived it of a great amount of interest. Still, there was the fourth meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, and, bearing in mind that there was only a head between them in the Great Trial Stakes, which was run over the same course, that "Robert" had been trained for a race of twice this distance, and had run only two days previously, and that Fordham was up against Rossiter, the Derby winner, had nearly as many friends as the Newmarket crack. The only other competitors were Reveller and Charibert, and, after negotiations for the purchase of the latter, who was wanted to make the running for Robert the Devil, had failed, Rossiter received instructions to make the whole of the running at his best pace. So well did he carry these out that even the speedy Charibert was never near the front, and the Leger and Cesarewitch hero had his opponents in hopeless trouble at the Bushes, and came in alone. Thus the question of supremacy between the bay and the chestnut has been decisively set at rest, and 1880 must be henceforth known as "Robert the Devil's Year." In the Ashley Stakes, Savoyard beat Foxhall, Simmel, and two others so cleverly, that he may be, after all, the smart colt that rumour has credited him with being.

On the Friday, backers began badly by laying slight odds on Teviotdale for the Newmarket Derby; but even a mile and a half of the Beacon Course was too much for an unsound colt notoriously short of work, and Count Lagrange's pair—Milan and Poulet—had matters to themselves at the finish. A very fair field of eleven turned out for the Prendergast Stakes, in which none of the cracks were engaged. Strelitz, one of the best of the French two-year-olds, was effectually stopped by a 6 lb. penalty, and Sir Marmaduke won the race for Lord Hastings, after a pretty set-to with Tunis from the distance. Le Destrier, another Frenchman, was equal to taking the amalgamated Queen's Plate, in which Reveller cut up very badly, but Ridotto improved considerably on his recent form. Thebais was decidedly the best of the seven that contested the Great Challenge Stakes, and Mr. Crawford was well able to rely upon her, instead of putting out St. Louis again. Simmel made a fair fight of it, though the result was never really in doubt, and the scarlet jacket bids fair to be very dangerous in the great races of next season.

The Ashdown Open Meeting, though shorn of much of its ancient glory, was, perhaps, the most important fixture in the coursing calendar of last week. The Craven Cup was divided after the second round; and Witch of the Ball, by Great Gable—Gay Saraband, who was one of the three left in, gave much promise of future excellence. Reformation, by B. F. Wilful Widow, took the Derby for dog puppies; and the Oaks was divided between Wilhelmnia, by Geoffrey Saltire—Lava, and Woodlark, by Pannigan—Governess, two puppies in Mr. Wansborough's kennel. Mr. Wentworth acted as judge, and the slipping was intrusted to Nailard.

On Monday evening last a billiard-match of some importance took place at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, between William Cook (ex-champion) and William Mitchell (late of Sheffield). The game consisted of 2000 points up, Cook conceding his opponent 400 points start. At the commencement the game appeared all in favour of Mitchell; for, though the ex-champion was first away with a nicely played 113, he did not appear in his usual form by a long way, and his opponent commenced to score, chiefly by spot play, so rapidly that the game was shortly called—Mitchell 1154, to Cook 288. Cook, however, soon recovered his old form, and, playing most brilliantly, manipulated in quick succession breaks of 132, 332 (75 and 22 spots), 168 (41 and 5 spots), 66 (10 and 7 spots), 255 (10, 33 and 40 spots), 87 (16 spots), 120 (27 spots), and 279 (73 spots), ran out the winner by no less than 404 points, after four hours thirteen minutes play. Mitchell's best scores were:—268 (87 spots), 148 (42 spots), 143 (36 spots), 60 (16 spots), 101 (29 spots), and 136 (41 spots).

A new Townhall, which, with police premises adjoining, has cost about £80,000, was opened at Wakefield on Monday by the Mayor. The latter part of the day was observed as a holiday, and at night the town was illuminated. The Mayor entertained about one hundred gentlemen to luncheon in the banqueting-room, among them being the borough member, Mr. Robert B. Mackie, and a number of Mayors from the neighbouring towns.

FINE ARTS.

The building for the exhibition of panoramas now being erected in Leicester-square is to open in the spring with a representation of the Battle of Ulundi, by Mr. A. Yvon, and is to be lighted by the new Jamin electric light, which is said to give great satisfaction. Not many yards from the same spot was exhibited one of the last shows of this kind (in a building expressly designed for the purpose) which have been seen in London—i.e., Burford's Panorama of the Holy Land. The novelty of this effective mode of representation will probably secure the success of the new venture, at least till that novelty wears off. The rage for panoramas is now great on the Continent. A society has been formed, with a large capital, for the exploitation of panoramas in the great capitals of Europe. At this moment there are three large panoramas open at Brussels. Perhaps the most important of these, the "Battle of Waterloo," by Signor Castelan (which we saw a few days back), is really a work of considerable artistic merit as regards the painting both of figures and landscape, under a dismal rainy sky; but the composition does not realise any of the principal events of the day, and as an historical representation it is naught. A curious mistake was made in rendering the corn-fields as quite ripe in June! At Antwerp, too, a huge building, almost as capacious it seemed to us as the Pantheon at Rome, is being erected, and is to contain another panorama of the "Battle of Waterloo," with, for a leading incident, the charge of Kellerman's cuirassiers on a square of British infantry. This is to be painted by Professor Verlat, one of the most vigorous and versatile painters of Europe, and whose early practice as an animal-painter will stand him in good stead. A special exhibition of the works of this artist has been held at Brussels, including a series of most original pictures painted in the Holy Land, which have been the theme of an immense amount of admiration and controversy in the Belgian papers.

The Ghent triennial exhibition contains many of the leading attractions of the last Paris Salon, including "The Good Samaritan," by M. Morot, to which was awarded the medal of honour, and which has been purchased by a private collector

for 25,000f. The French Government offered the artist the paltry sum of 4000f. for this masterpiece, which he refused.

The fine-art exhibition at Brussels, illustrative of the Belgian school since the severance of the country from Holland fifty years ago, is now closed, together with the separate industrial exhibition, which also included an historical collection of no very great importance. The former has not proved nearly so successful as the latter. We confess we were disappointed with the art-exhibition; and on all hands it is admitted that the Belgian school is in decadence. There is a sad lack of freshness, originality, and individuality in the Belgian painters of to-day. The traditions of the great Flemish school are lost sight of in a weak imitation of the leading French painters—with the result we have indicated. This is more painfully apparent in the Ghent Exhibition of which we have just spoken. The Antwerp painters are, perhaps, least affected by this fatal tendency to imitate a non-national school with non-indigenous tastes and characteristics. Yet, strange to say, Leys, the most intensely Flemish of modern painters (in his "third manner") did not appear to advantage—did not bear out the estimate we had formed. His works appear to have undergone deterioration, owing, doubtless, to his method of painting with excess of vehicle laden with varnish. It must, however, be admitted that his fame was always somewhat adventitious, like that of our pre-Raphaelites. His subjects appealed to patriotic sentiment, as did no less his revival of the extreme peculiarities of early Flemish art. But, now that we are familiar with his antiquarian *centos*, what we accepted as sincere seems but artifice; there is no real vitality, only a galvanised semblance thereof, in his works; we become more sensible to his entire want of all sense of beauty, and to the absence of aerial perspective and other technical defects. M. Gallait is almost the only living Belgian painter who appeared to sustain his reputation in this exhibition. M. Verlat, with the special exhibition of his works, to which we have already alluded, has decidedly won the foremost position in the contemporary Belgian school.

A new society has been formed, called the Topographical Society of London, for the purpose of collecting and republishing maps, views, and other materials bearing on the

history of London. The inaugural meeting of the society will be held on Thursday next at four p.m., in the Long Parlour at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor will preside.

The Lord Mayor on the 14th inst. distributed the prizes awarded at the recent exhibition promoted by the Turners' Company. The two principal prize-takers—Mr. F. Nickolay, of Rupert-street, and Mr. Louis Isler, of Oval-road, Regent's Park—received also the freedom of the Guild and of the City.

A colossal statue of Robert Burns was unveiled last Saturday in Dundee by Mr. Henderson, M.P., in the presence of about thirty thousand persons. A large procession, consisting of representatives of the different trades, marched through the town, and along the route crowds of people collected. The statue, which is in bronze, was executed by Sir John Steel.

The Committee of the Corporation for letting the Bridge House Estates have given notice that on March 25 next they will receive designs for statuary to be placed on the four pedestals at Blackfriars Bridge. Six premiums will be awarded by the committee—two of £250, two of £150, and two of £100.

The Council of the Bristol and West of England Amateur Photographic Association announce an International Exhibition of Photographs, Photographic Apparatus, and Appliances to be held in the galleries of the Academy of Arts, Queen's-road, Clifton, to be opened on Friday, Dec. 17.

An art-exhibition has been opened at Leek, Staffordshire, in aid of the funds of the art-school of that town.

At the Hertford Quarter Sessions on Monday a letter was read from Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, resigning his position as Chairman of the Court. His Lordship tendered his resignation at the Midsummer Sessions, but the Court then decided to ask him to reconsider his determination. A letter was now read from him expressing his final decision to resign.

A new Foresters' hall was opened at Canterbury on Monday, and the occasion was celebrated by a public dinner, which was attended by nearly 300 members of the order and their friends. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Goulden, who was supported by the Dean of Canterbury and several members of the Corporation.

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NEW MATERIALS IN NEW COLOURS. suitable for the present and approaching season. Cashmere d'Italie, Grain de Poudre, Cashmere de la Reine, Angola Foulé, &c. All pure Wool, and dyed by the most eminent Paris dyers, in black and every new colour. Prices from 1s. 6d. to 25s. the Full Dress.

Also in Black and the same colours, several thousand pieces of Cashmere and Cashmere Merinos, very wide, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. the yard.

Estamene, Witney, Devonshire, and other all-wool Serges, in Navy, Dark Brown, Prime Bronze Black, &c., from 1s. to 2s. 9d. the yard. Patterns of all the above free. Cash prices. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

THE GLOVE STOCKS OF L. T. RIVER, of 100, REGENT-STREET, and

H. ORGER, of 152, REGENT-STREET, Bought for cash at large discounts, are NOW ON SALE at little more than half price, at PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD-STREET.

"LOUIS" IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

"THE QUEEN" of Sept. 11, 1880, says:—"As this is to be a velvet season, it may be as well to point out some eminently novel features in

LOUIS VELVETEEN, now an established favourite for Dresses. The REDS are particularly rich; indeed, so are the many PLUMS and PRUNES, and we have also OLD GOLD (no less than four shades), PEACH, PORCELAIN BLUE, and many DARK GREENS of the WILLOW and MYRTLE tones. The pile, which is both erect and fine, is asserted to be permanently fast.

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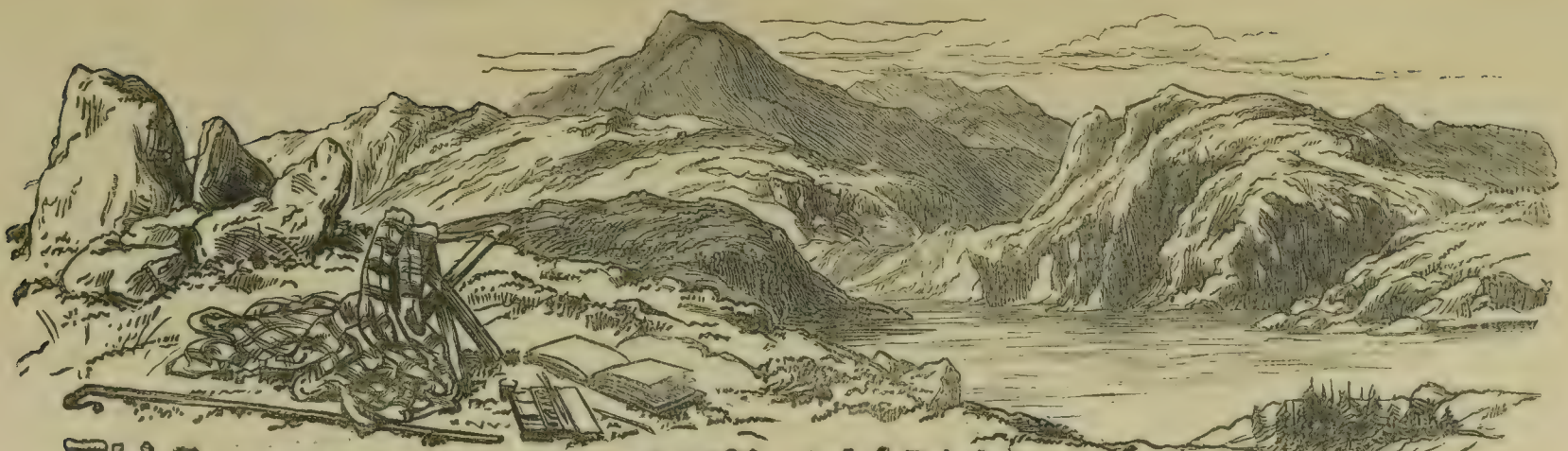
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THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS



FALLS OF THE GLASSALT.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The favourite summer and autumn residence of her Majesty at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, has often been described. But the volume published in 1868, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," edited by the late Sir Arthur Helps, contains her own unstudied records, in their original freshness, of the impressions that she received in her first acquaintance with Scottish mountain scenery, of her kindly intercourse with rural neighbours of high and low degree, and of the happy domestic life there enjoyed by herself and the Prince Consort, year after year, till his lamented death at the end of 1861. We cannot do better now than again resort to those pages, for their artless descriptions of several places around Balmoral, which form the subjects of our Illustrations in this week's Number of our Journal. Some views of Braemar, which is the upper part of the valley of the Dee, a few miles above Balmoral to the westward, have lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News*; and a general account of that district was given, in connection with the visits of the Prince of Wales to Invercauld and to Mar Lodge, as guest of Colonel Farquharson and of the Earl of Fife.

The situation both of Balmoral Castle and of Abergeldie Castle, his Royal Highness's own residence, near the village of Crathie, on the banks of the Dee some miles above Ballater, which is the nearest railway station to come from Aberdeen, was also noted. One of the present Illustrations shows her Majesty passing through Ballater, which is a village much improved of late years by the accession of fashionable tourists, but which has long been esteemed for its salubrity and its vicinity to many picturesque and romantic spots. It has also the mineral spa of Pannanich, with some medicinal virtue.

It was in this neighbourhood, at the farmhouse of Ballaterach, that George Gordon, Lord Byron, sojourned in early boyhood, when he fancied himself a Scottish Highlander, wearing as he did the bonnet and plaid, while he freely imbibed, like Sir Walter Scott, the predilection for that country, its scenery, and its historic and poetic associations, that is expressed by some of his juvenile efforts in verse—

Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snowflake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love.
Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,
Round their high summits though elements war;
Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch-na-gar."

This is not first-rate poetry; it is by no means equal to much in "Childe Harold," and in Byron's Greek, Oriental, and Italian romances; but we heartily wish that he had continued, with Sir Walter Scott, to bestow his imaginative affections upon British themes, not, indeed, as a Scotchman, but as an Englishman; and that he had been content to live in his own country, and to write of her native story, or upon subjects of English life and character.

Ballater, with the opposite hill of Craigandarroch, and the Morven range extending to the north, closes the lower end of Glen Muich, a wide and long valley that runs up ten or twelve miles into the Grampians, in a south-west direction, winding round the back of the detached Lochnagar group of mountains. In this valley are the fine mansion of Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, Glen Muich House, also lately visited by the Prince of Wales, and the Birkhall domain, which has been occupied by his Royal Highness for a sporting preserve. Nine miles up the glen is Loch Muich, which is a rather large piece of water, sombre, and inclosed by precipices. Above this is another lake, the Dhu Loch, with sheer granite walls around it; beyond which there is a rugged path, behind the Cairn of Corbreach and Cairn Taggart, leading westward to Loch Callater, whence another long glen descends to Castleton of Braemar.

This circuit of the entire Lochnagar mountain district, returning again to Deeside, used to be a favourite excursion of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who made a small lodge, in 1849, at Alt-na-Giuthasach, on the shore of Loch Muich, which is about half-way round. We may now quote some passages of the Queen's Journal, in which these places are mentioned:—

"Alt-na-Giuthasach, Sept. 16, 1852.

"We breakfasted with Miss Seymour; and, after writing and reading, we started at a quarter to eleven with her and our Highland party. The day was not cold, and would, in fact have been very fine, if it had not been for a constant succession of very slight showers, or clouds coming down. We walked along the loch, the road up to which is excellent. It has been widened, and would admit of a carriage.

"We arrived at the Alt-na-Dearg, a small burn and fall, which is very fine and rapid. Up this a winding path has been made, upon which we rode, though some paths are rather steep for riding. The burn falls over red granite; and in the ravine grow birch, mountain ash, and alder.

"We got off, and walked a good long way on the top of the very steep hills overhanging the loch, to the Stron, and the Moss of Monelpie, whence you overlook all the country belonging to Lord Panmure, Mount Keen, the Ogilvie Hills, &c. Here I suddenly missed my watch, which the dear old Duke had given me; and, not being certain whether I had put it on or not, I asked Mackenzie—one of our keepers, and a very good man, who lives at Alt-na-Giuthasach—to go back and inquire.

"We walked on, until we reached the higher part of the Glassalt, which we stepped across. We had passed over the tops of these hills on that expedition to the Dhu Loch, three years ago, when the ground was so soft that ponies could scarcely get along, the roads were so very bad.

"Then we began the descent of the Glassalt, along which another path has been admirably made. From here it is quite beautiful, so wild and grand. The Falls are equal to those of the Bruar at Blair, and are 150 ft. in height; the whole height to the foot of the loch being 500 ft. It looked very picturesque to see the ponies, and the Highlanders, winding along. We came down to the Shiel of the Glassalt, lately built, where there is a charming room for us, commanding a most lovely view. Here we took the cold luncheon, which we had brought with us; and after that we mounted our ponies, and rode to the Dhu Loch, along a beautiful path which keeps well above the burn, that rushes along over flat great slabs of stone. The scenery is exquisite. We passed a small fall called the Burn of the Spullan (spout). In half or three quarters of an hour, we were at the wild and picturesque Dhu Loch.

"We got off our ponies, and I had just sat down to sketch, when Mackenzie returned, saying my watch was safe at home, and bringing letters. Amongst them, there was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and, alas! it contained the fatal news, that England's, or rather Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced, was no more! Sad day! Great and irreparable national loss!

"Lord Derby inclosed a few lines from Lord Charles Wellesley, saying that his dear great father had died on Tuesday at three o'clock, after a few hours' illness and no suffering. God's will be done! The day must have come; the Duke was eighty-three. But what a loss! One cannot think of this country without 'the Duke'—our immortal hero! His position

was the highest a subject ever had—above party—looked up to by all—revered by the whole nation—the friend of the Sovereign; and how simply he carried these honours! With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided! The Crown never possessed—and I fear, never will—so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so staunch a supporter.

"We hastened down on foot to the head of Loch Muich, and then rode home, in a heavy shower, to Alt-na-Giuthasach. Our whole enjoyment was spoilt; a gloom overhung all of us. We wrote to Lord Derby and Lord Charles Wellesley."

This memorable and most touching incident, related by her Majesty with characteristic sincerity and depth of feeling, gives additional interest to our View of the Falls of the Glassalt, which is copied from one of the Balmoral series of photographs taken by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen. A Sketch taken the other day by our Special Artist represents the Queen at Loch Callater, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and one of her Majesty's grandsons, the son of the Grand Duke of Hesse, a boy nearly twelve years old. Behind the Royal party is Mr. John Brown, her Majesty's faithful attendant in all outdoor excursions. Loch Callater is situated to the south-west of the group of mountains comprising Lochnagar, Cairn Taggart, and the Cairn of Corbreach, which rise immediately south of Balmoral Forest, and by which Glen Muich is separated from Glen Callater and the vale of the Cluny. We will again quote part of her Majesty's "Journal of our Life in the Highlands," for her account of the last excursion here which she and her husband were permitted to enjoy together, accompanied by two of her daughters. One of these, "Lenchen," is Princess Helena, now the wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The other was the beloved and lamented Princess Alice, who was then engaged to be married to Prince Louis of Hesse, now Grand Duke. There is a mournful interest, now, in reflecting that two of the Queen's nearest and dearest, who were with her on that occasion—but two months before the Prince Consort died—have passed away from earth; and it is with respectful sympathy that we now transcribe what she wrote in her private journal that day:—

"Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

"To our great satisfaction, it was a most beautiful morning. Not a cloud was in the bright blue sky, and it was perfectly calm. There had been a sharp frost which lay on parts of the grass, and the mountains were beautifully lit up, with those very blue shades upon them, like the bloom of a plum. Up early, and breakfasted with Alice, Louis, and Lenchen, in our room. At twenty minutes to nine o'clock we started, with Alice, Lenchen, and Louis.

"The morning was beyond everything splendid, and the country in such beauty, though the poor trees are nearly leafless. Near Castleton, and indeed all along the road, in the shade, the frost lay, and the air was very sharp. We took post-horses at Castleton, and proceeded up Glen Cluny to Glen Callater, which looked lovely, and which Albert admired much.

"In a little more than two hours, we were at Loch Callater. The road was very bad indeed, as we approached the loch, where our ponies were waiting for us. After walking a few paces, we mounted them, I on my good 'Fyvie,' and Alice on 'Inchroly.'

"The day was glorious, and the whole expedition delightful and very easily performed. We ascended Little Cairn Turc, on the north side of Loch Callater, up a sort of foot-path, very easy and even, upon ground that was almost flat, rising very gradually, but imperceptibly; and the view became wonderfully extensive. The top of Cairn Turc is quite flat, with moss and grass, so that you could drive upon it. It is very high; for you see the high table-land behind the highest point of Lochnagar. On that side you have no view, but from the other it is wonderfully extensive. It was so clear and bright, and so still there, reminding us of the day on Ben Muich Dhui last year.

"There rose, immediately behind us, Ben Muich Dhui, which you hardly ever see, and the shape of which is not fine; with its surrounding mountains of Cairngorm, Brae Riach, Ben Avon or A'an, Ben-na-Bhourd, &c. We saw Ben-y-Ghlo quite clearly, and all that range of hills; then, further west, Shichallion, near Loch Tay; the mountains which are near the Black Mount; and, quite on the horizon, we could discern Ben Nevis, which is above Fort William.

"Going up Cairn Turc, we looked down upon Loch Canter, a small loch above Loch Callater, very wild and dark. We proceeded to Cairn Glishie, at the extreme point of which a cairn has been erected. We got off, to take a look at the wonderful panorama which lay stretched out before us. We looked on Fifehire, and the country between Perth and Stirling, the Lomond Hills, &c. It was beautifully clear, and really it was most interesting to look over such an immense extent of the Highlands. . . . I give a very poor description of it, my head is so very ungeographical. I can not 'mind' the names, as they say here. . . . But here follows the account of our route, with all the names as written down by Duncan. . . . It gave me a very good idea of the geography of the country, which delighted dear Albert, as this expedition was quite in a different direction from any that we had ever made before."

Her Majesty further relates how they rode on to the edge of Cairn Lochan, and got another "bonnie" view on the south side of the Grampians, looking down to Glen Isla, beyond which they saw the Lomond Hills, above Kinross and Loch Leven.

"We sat on a very precipitous place, which made one dread any one moving backwards; and here, a little before two o'clock, we lunched. The luncheon was very acceptable, for the air was extremely keen, and we found ice thicker than a shilling on the top of Cairn Turc, which did not melt when Brown took it and kept it in his hand. Helena was so delighted, for this was the only really great expedition in which she had accompanied us. Duncan and the keeper at Loch Callater, R. Stewart, went with us as guides. I made some hasty sketches; and then Albert wrote on a bit of paper that we had lunched there, put it into the Seltzer-water bottle, and buried it there, or rather stuck it into the ground. Grant had done the same when we visited Ben Muich Dhui the first time. This over, we walked part of the way back, which we had ridden to avoid the bogs, we ladies walking only a short way, and then riding. We altered our course, and left Cairn Glishie to our right, and went in the direction of the Cairn Wall.

"Looking back on the distant hills, above Glen Isla and Cairn Lochan (Lord Airlie's country), it was even more beautiful, for, as the day advanced, the mountains became clearer and clearer, of a lovely blue, while the valleys were in shadow. Shichallion, and those further ranges, were also most perfectly to be seen, and gave me such a longing for further Highland expeditions!

"We went over Garbhory, looking down on the road to the Spital, and on the lower mountains, which are most curiously connected with one another, and which, from the height we were, we could look down upon. We came down by the Month Eigie, a steep hill covered with grass, down part of

which I rode, walking where it was steepest; but it was so wet and slippery that I had two falls. We got down to the road to the Spittal Bridge, about fifteen miles from Castleton, at nearly half-past four; and then down along the new road, at least that part of it which is finished, and which is to extend to the Cairn Wall.

"We went back on our side of the river; and if we had been a little earlier, Albert might have got a stag, but it was too late. The moon rose, and shone most beautifully; and we returned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, much pleased and interested with this delightful expedition. Alas! I fear, our last great one!

"IT WAS OUR LAST ONE!—1867."

This is the Queen's remark, entered six years afterwards in her journal of 1861, and every one of us, who read it in print, will understand and sympathise with her feelings.

The sketches we present in another page are of minor interest, except that of the little Scottish Presbyterian Kirk, the parish church in the village of Crathie, at which the Queen and family constantly attend Divine worship. The ruins of the old church, and the adjacent graveyard, are shown in another Sketch. Her Majesty writes as follows, on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1854:—

"We went to Kirk, as usual, at twelve o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. M'Leod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple, and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of the coming of Nicodemus to Christ by night; St. John, chapter 3. Mr. M'Leod showed in the sermon how we all tried to please *self*, and live for *that*, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show us how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat, as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widows, and the orphans.' Everyone came back delighted; and how satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants, and the Highlanders, all, were equally delighted."

It is hardly needful to speak of the subjects of the other small Sketches around Balmoral. The private road leading to Balmoral Castle is usually watched by police, because "tramps" have been apt to mistake it for the high road to Braemar. Not very far along that road is the Lochnagar Distillery, which has the repute of manufacturing excellent Scotch whisky. It uses water from the purest mountain stream. The queer specimen of a Highland cheese-press is an object of antiquarian curiosity belonging to this district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Justice has informed the Papal Nuncio that the Government has determined to expel from Spanish territory any priests who introduce political subjects into their sermons.

It having come to the ears of the authorities that some bands of brigands in the mountains of Toledo were preparing for another attack upon the Andalusian mail, a force was sent to the neighbourhood, who surprised the brigands, killed five, including the chief, and dispersed the remainder.

ITALY.

The Minister of Commerce has sent a circular informing the Chambers of Commerce of the International Exhibition to be held next June at the Crystal Palace, and bidding them make it known. As, however, a similar exhibition will be held simultaneously at Milan, the Minister warns the Chambers to provide against damaging the national one.

The third congress of representatives of popular banks was opened on Sunday at Bologna. The Abbé Louis d'Amgero, the promoter of popular banks in France, was present.

The new harbour works at Barletta were formally opened on Sunday by Signor Baccarini, the Minister of Public Works; who subsequently unveiled a monument erected in memory of the Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, the Italian painter, writer, and statesman, who took a prominent part in the restoration of Italian unity.

GERMANY—THE COLOGNE FETES.

Yesterday week the city of Cologne celebrated with great pomp the completion of the old Cathedral, of which we gave illustrations in our last issue. The Emperor William, the Empress, and a large number of Princes and dignitaries of the German empire, took part in the proceedings, the most notable absentees being the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, and Prince Bismarck. The Royal party arrived in the town from Brühl at nine o'clock in the morning, and after attending Divine service in the Protestant church went to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. In reply to an address from the clergy, the Emperor said:—"Receive my best thanks for the good wishes expressed for myself, the Empress my wife, and my family, and rest assured that on this day, so joyfully greeted by the whole nation, as has always been the case, my chief efforts and prayer will be for the maintenance of an unclouded peace throughout the empire." At the conclusion of the Te Deum the Imperial party came out from the south door of the cathedral into the Dom Platz, which had been encompassed with large galleries for privileged spectators, and which was the principal scene of the ceremony of inauguration. The Emperor had an enthusiastic reception from the assembled multitude. The formal ceremony began with the reading of the deed referring to the finishing of the building of the cathedral. The Emperor then sat at a table in front of the pavilion and signed the document, and after him the Empress, and next the reigning Princes and Princesses, the Crown Princes and Crown Princesses, the high personages of their suites, the chief architect, and others. The Emperor congratulated the nation on the completion of the edifice, the chief architect and the president of the Dombauverein made long speeches in reply, and the Imperial standard was hoisted on the tower; the deed was slipped into its receptacle under the kreuzblume, and the ceremony was completed at half-past one, amid the roar of cannon and the clang of the bells. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated, even in the most remote and smallest streets, and a very striking effect was, it is stated, produced by the illumination of the cathedral with the electric light.

The festivities were continued on Saturday, when a grand historical procession was witnessed from the Imperial Pavilion by the Emperor, Empress, and a large number of the Princes and Princesses of the various German States. In the evening a banquet was given by the municipality, at which the Crown Prince presided, and after referring to the completion of the cathedral as "a sign of German industry and German perseverance, worthy of the time which has given to our people the unity they ardently longed for," added, "May it be and remain an emblem of German fidelity and unity! May it endure to the remotest time, a German work tending to the edification of a great and happy people, united together in the bonds of peace!"

The Emperor has conferred decorations upon several gentlemen in connection with the inauguration of the Cathedral; among the persons so honoured being Herr Voigtel, the architect.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria arrived on Sunday afternoon at Teschen, in Silesia, and was received by the Archduke Albrecht, whose property is situated there, and by the authorities. At night there were illuminations. A *Daily News* telegram from Pesth says that the Emperor's journey from Gödöllő to Silesia was a series of enthusiastic receptions. Crowds of people from every adjacent town and village on the route swarmed to greet him, and the stations were lavishly embellished with triumphal arches and flowers.

The first sitting of the Austrian Delegation was held at Pesth on Tuesday. Count Coronini was elected President. Upon assuming office he made a speech expressing his satisfaction that peace had been preserved, and that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, responding to the wishes of the people and the historical mission of the monarchy, had always advocated the maintenance of peace. Count Czartorisky was elected Vice-President. The Government subsequently submitted various bills for Austria and Hungary.

On the same day the Hungarian Delegation met at Pesth, and elected M. Ludwig Tisza President, and Cardinal Haynald Vice-President. M. Tisza in his opening speech emphasised the necessity of affording the means of maintaining the position of the monarchy amongst other Powers to the utmost limit of possibility.

RUSSIA.

The morganatic marriage of the Czar with the Princess Dolgorouki is a moot point. According to one report, it took place on Aug. 13, Old Style—another rumour fixing it on July 19, Old Style—in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, St. Petersburg; while the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the report of the marriage having been already solemnised in church turns out to be incorrect, but that it will shortly take place.

The Czarevitch and Czarevna, with their children and General Loris Melikoff, Minister of the Interior, left St. Petersburg last Saturday for Livadia.

The semi-official *Bereg* of Saturday states that General Loris Melikoff has informed Baron Korff, the Mayor of St. Petersburg, that he may now abolish the system instituted by General Gourko whereby all householders were compelled to station doorkeepers as watchmen outside their houses both day and night, but that it will be necessary to increase the police.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Telke Turcomans have again assumed the offensive against the Russians, and during the last fortnight have been making energetic attacks along the whole line from Krasnovodsk and Tchikislar to Bami.

GREECE.

The King and Queen arrived at Athens on Sunday, having been detained two days by stormy weather at Corfu. They had an enthusiastic reception on landing, and the Acropolis and the hills round Athens, as well as all the principal streets of the town, were brilliantly illuminated.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* asserts that the Greek Government is about to address a Note to the Powers threatening to seize the provinces whose cession to her has been recommended by the Powers, in the event of the Greek Question not being settled within a certain time.

AMERICA.

General Grant has blossomed into speech. He arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. Large crowds assembled at all the railway stations en route, and gave him an enthusiastic reception. An imposing torchlight procession passed in review before the General in the evening. Addressing the Merchants' Association in that city on the 13th, he described Mexico as a most promising field for American commercial enterprise, which would benefit both nations. The Mexicans desired it, but feared American aggression. General Grant proceeded to say that he told the Mexicans when in their country that Americans wanted no territory they had to filibuster for, and that if ever they acquired territory, it would be with the consent of the inhabitants. The General was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the Middlesex Club, Governor Rice presiding on the occasion, and being supported by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, and the leading men of New England. The guest of the evening was welcomed with great enthusiasm, and, in reply to the toast of his health, said that he returned to his native country a better American than when he left it. He believed that the United States were materially and politically in advance of the rest of the world, and would furnish a good example, the influence of which would sooner or later be felt by other nations.

General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, at a reception given by him to 500 Germans, expressed a hope that all German immigrants to America would make the country their home and give to its institutions the strength which originally planted liberty in England.

The Republican National Committee has issued an address urging the members of the party not to relax their efforts, and predicting a complete victory at the Presidential election, with Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress.

The National Democratic Committee in their address denounce the means by which the Republican party carried the Indiana and Ohio States elections.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech at a large meeting in Chicago, in which he argued that the triumph of Democracy would be the victory of State rights, and that every interest of the country required the continuance of the Republican party in power.

General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter explaining his views on Protection, and expressing full sympathy with the American industries. All parties, he says, agree that the best way to raise money for the revenue is to a great extent by means of the tariff; therefore all talk about Free Trade is folly.

During a Democratic parade at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday night, the procession was fired upon by blacks from a house-top, and six persons were seriously wounded. The fire was returned, and the Democrats ransacked the house from which the shots were fired, and wounded several persons.

The Oregon State Legislature has passed an amendment of the Constitution in favour of woman suffrage.

The Vermont States Legislature has re-elected Mr. Edmunds as their representative in the United States Senate.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne opened the Southern Counties Fair, at St. Thomas, Canada, on the 29th ult. His Excellency was presented with an address from the County Council of Elgin, and in it reference was made to the great agricultural resources of the district and to the efforts which had been put forth by his Excellency to promote the interests of the agricultural classes. The Governor-General, in reply, said that under any circumstances which could possibly be brought about English farmers would have some advantages over the

Canadians in supplying their own markets, but he urged them to use every care in carrying on their work; and to endeavour, by purchasing the best breeds of live stock and farming their land intelligently, to increase their own wealth and that of the country generally. He further expressed the opinion that the evidence given before the Canadian Agricultural Commission by Mr. Richard Hall, cattle salesman, of Liverpool, should be printed and circulated as widely as possible all over the country.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Reuter's telegram from Cape Town of Monday's date says:—Colonel Carrington destroyed the enemy's position at Mafeteng during the night of the 15th inst. The colonial forces subsequently had an engagement with a body of the insurgent Basutos, about 1000 strong, and completely defeated them.

INDIA.

According to a telegram received by the Viceroy from the Chief Commissioner, Moulmain, nothing has occurred on the frontier of Burmah.

The Viceroy states that all was quiet in Candahar and the neighbourhood to the date of the 16th. There was a report of disturbances at Mazar-i-Sharif. Caravans were arriving from Herat.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs that Mr. Lyall has received orders to come on there immediately. It is proposed to march up three Bengal regiments to take the place of three Bombay regiments. The news, the correspondent says, has created quite a sensation. He adds:—"It is probable that Candahar will be handed over to Abdur Rahman, the Wali being appointed by the latter to act as his governor of the place. The British will occupy it until Abdur Rahman is in a position to take it over."

Cardinal Nina has resigned his post as Papal Secretary of State, on account of failing health.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that, thanks to German mediation, the Loo-Choo difference between China and Japan is on the point of being arranged.

Evan Johnson, the sole survivor of the crew of the Norwegian barque Alma, which foundered on the 5th inst., was picked up from a raft at sea four days later, and taken by a steamer to Malta.

A storm in Egypt brought down such torrents of water from the mountains that a large gap was made in the embankment of the Government railway in the neighbourhood of Suez, suspending the traffic for a few days.

After the close of the St. Lawrence navigation, next month, the Allan mail-steamers are to run to Boston, calling at Halifax to land the Canadian mails. The first sailing under the new arrangements will be the Polynesian on Nov. 11, and a steamer will be dispatched every Thursday thereafter.

A fire has occurred at Christiansand, a seaport in Norway, two thirds of the town having been destroyed and some hundreds of families rendered homeless. The fine Gothic Cathedral, which as an ecclesiastical edifice ranked second only to that of Drontheim, has been destroyed.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Zealand Railways the purchase by the State of these lines was voted by a large majority. The total length of the lines is about 210 miles, and the shares represent a capital of nearly two million pounds sterling.

A fearful snowstorm has visited the province of Buenos Ayres, lasting from Sept. 18 to Sept. 20. During the whole of three nights and three days the storm raged, and it is reported that during that time seven hundred thousand cows, five hundred thousand sheep, and two hundred and fifty thousand horses, were killed.

The *City Press* states that the Lord Mayor's procession of Nov. 9 will take the following route:—Down King-street, Cheap-side, and old Jewry, into Coleman-street, Fore-street to Finsbury-pavement, down South-place and Eldon-street to Blomfield-street, round three sides of Finsbury-circus into Moorgate-street, thence to Prince's-street, Threadneedle-street, to Bishopsgate-street, down Cornhill; Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, to the Strand, and thence on to Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Palace-yard, to Westminster-hall. The return journey will be by way of the Victoria-embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, King-street, and Cheap-side.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Association of Medical Officers of Health was held at Sheffield on Tuesday. There was in connection with the meeting an exhibition of sanitary appliances and other objects of special interest to members. The general meeting of members was held at the council-hall, over which Mr. S. W. North presided. The report stated that during the year they had lost their secretary, Dr. Barry, who had accepted the appointment of Chief Sanitary Officer in Cyprus; and Dr. Wilson, of Doncaster, was recommended as his successor. The society now numbers sixty-seven members, and an earnest desire was expressed that the association should include the entire body of medical officers of health throughout the country. Mr. North was re-elected president; Dr. Scott and Dr. Drew, vice-presidents; Dr. Wilson, hon. sec.; and a committee. The report was adopted. Dr. Hime, medical officer of health, read a paper on the recent outbreak of diarrhoea in Sheffield; and Dr. Drew, of Chapel-town, on Sanitation in Utopia. The members subsequently dined together.

Last week 5955 births and 3629 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 22 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 27 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 33 in Dublin. In London 2606 births and 1405 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 128, whereas the deaths were 19 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 66 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 214 deaths were referred, against 232 and 207 in the two preceding weeks. These 214 deaths were 28 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 124 to 266 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 273 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 31: of these 164 were attributed to bronchitis and 68 to pneumonia. The death of a child, aged six years, in the London Hospital on the 8th inst., was referred to hydrophobia from the bite of a dog. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths: 37 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 24, 1871) with four codicils (dated Nov. 14, 1871; May 13, 1874; May 9, 1876; and Nov. 16, 1877) of the Right Hon. Anne Florence, Dowager Countess Cowper, late of Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, and of No. 4, St. James's-square, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by the Right Hon. Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, K.G., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix leaves to her second son, the Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, any arrears of rent due from the estate in Craven, West Riding of Yorkshire, left to her for life by her father, Earl de Grey, with remainder to her said second son, together with any property she may have bought as an addition to the said estate; and considerable provision is made for her daughters, Lady Florence Herbert and Lady Amabel Kerr. The residue of her property she gives to her son, Earl Cowper.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1878) of Mr. John Chippindale, of the firm of Messrs. Cobb and Co., bankers and brewers, Margate, late of India House, Margate, who died on July 13 last at Fitzroy Lodge, Upper Tulse-hill, was proved on the 7th inst. by William Chippindale, the brother, and Charles Chippindale, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his executors £250 each; to Mrs. Sarah Neame, £100; to the domestic servants who have been seven years in his service at his decease, 19 guineas each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his brothers and sisters living at his decease and the issue of such as shall be then dead.

The will (dated May 21, 1880) of Mr. Robert Linton Charrington, late of Carshalton, Surrey, miller, who died on Aug. 19 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Alexander Gordon Hennell, William Hart, the nephew, and Arnold Cronbach, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £200 each to his executors, Mr. Hennell and Mr. Hart; £1200 to his executor Mr. Cronbach; £100 each to his housekeeper, Ann Eldis, and his housemaid, Sophia Hampton, if in his service at the time of his decease; and an annuity of £100 to his foreman, Frederick Brownsmith. The residue of his property he gives to his nephew and nieces, William Hart, Mrs. Clarissa Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, Mrs. Mary Ann Gardiner, Miss Julia Hart, and Mrs. Laura Hennell.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1876) with two codicils (dated April 9 and 30, 1880) of Mr. Samuel Thomas Jones, formerly of Kingsmead, Kent, and of Benellon, Bournemouth, but late of the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, who died on Aug. 9 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Martha Jones, the widow, and Henry Jones and Thomas Jones, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, certain Spanish Quick-silver Stock, and his furniture and household effects (except some jewellery and plate given to his son), horses and carriages, and the rent of Kingsmead, and the dividends of £4000 Bank of England Stock and £10,000 London and St. Katharine Dock Stock, during life or widowhood. There are some legacies to his brothers, sisters, and others; and the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his son Charles.

The will (dated July 27, 1877) of Mr. Edward Henry Hills, late of Tudor Lodge, Richmond, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Walter Hills, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to legacies to his executors, the testator leaves all his estate and effects upon trust for his daughter, Letitia Mamer.

The will (dated June 8, 1880) of Mr. James Lewtas, late of Lancaster, corn merchant, who died on July 5 last, at Wimple-street, has been proved at the Lancaster district registry by Robert Hunter, Miss Elizabeth Lewtas, the niece, David White Fyfe, Thomas Preston, and James Lord, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator, after making bequests to his sister and other relatives and to some of the workmen in his employ, leaves the remainder of his property upon trust, as to one fifth, for the children of his late niece, Mary Fyfe; and one fifth each for his nieces, Margaret Lewtas Preston, Ann Lord, Elizabeth Lewtas, and Margaret Crookhall Cottam.

The will (dated Aug. 25, 1878) of Miss Ann Elisabeth Watts, late of Thornhill-crescent, Islington, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Hill and Henry James Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Royal Literary Fund; and £500 to the British Museum Attendants' Mutual Life Assurance Society, both to be known as the gift of Thomas Watts; £1000 each to the Great Northern Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital; £500 each to the London School of Medicine for Women, the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, and the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission; £100 to the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Thornhill-square, to be applied at their discretion for the relief of the poor of the said district, and several other legacies. The residue of her pure personality she gives to the Great Northern Hospital.

The will (dated May 16, 1874) of Mr. William Harrison, late of South-grove, Rotherham, railway-wagon builder, who died on July 2 last, at Skegness, Lincolnshire, was proved on the 20th ult. at the Wakefield district registry by Mrs. Emma Harrison, the widow, and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personality is sworn under £5000.

The foundation-stone of the Liverpool Home for Aged Mariners was laid on Saturday by Mrs. William Cliff, the wife of a Liverpool merchant and shipowner, who has himself contributed the munificent sum of £3500 towards the edifice—an amount which is practically sufficient to cover the cost of erection. The home will have accommodation for about fifty inmates, and the scheme also embraces the erection of a number of cottages where old sailors may live rent free with their families or relatives. After the stone had been laid, Lord Sandon, the Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. Whitley, and others delivered addresses.

The fifth festival in aid of the East London Hospital for Children was held on the 13th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Last year the total number of patients treated was 9246, and the number of out-patients 30,864. The Hospital contained ninety-one beds. The present appeal was for funds for maintenance and for the addition of a third storey to the hospital, which would cost about £2000. The donations amounted to nearly £700.—A conversation in aid of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, which was founded thirteen years ago, and which has relieved 146,000 patients since its opening, was held on the following day at the hospital in Hackney-road. New subscriptions are much needed for the institution, the opening of new wards by the Duchess of Connaught in June last having caused a considerable increase in the expenditure.



THE QUEEN AT LOCH CALLATER.—[FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS TANCRED, BART.

Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., of Boroughbridge, in the county of York, M.A., died recently, the intelligence of the occurrence being received by telegraph from New Zealand. He was born Aug. 16, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Tancred, sixth Baronet, by Harriet Lucy, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in 1844. Sir Thomas was educated at Christ Church and Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1830 and M.A. 1844. He settled in New Zealand, and was a magistrate of that colony. He married, April 16, 1839, Jane, third daughter of Pridaux John Selby, of Twizel House, in the county of Northumberland, and had six sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Selby Tancred, seventh Baronet, C.E., who was born Oct. 1, 1840, married, May 1, 1866, Mary Harriet, second daughter of Mr. George Willoughby Hemans, and has two sons and four daughters.

THE DOWAGER LADY GORT.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Viscountess Gort, died suddenly on the 11th inst. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Mr. John Jones, was married, first, to Mr. George Tudor, at one time M.P. for Barnstaple; and secondly, June 10, 1861, as his second wife, to John Prendergast, third Viscount Gort, father (by his first wife) of Standish Prendergast, present Viscount Gort.

GENERAL SIR FORTESCUE GRAHAM.

General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., died on the 9th inst., at his residence, Stonehouse, Plymouth. He was born 1794, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham, R.M., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Captain Philip Walsh, R.N. He entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1808, served in the Walcheren expedition, and, proceeding with his battalion to America, was in several actions in Canada. On his promotion to a company, he exchanged to go to Spain. He was present at the demonstration before Nankin, and at the bombardment of Bomarsund in 1854. He commanded the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines from 1855 to 1857, was Colonel of the Plymouth Division of that Regiment from 1857 to 1866, and Colonel of Artillery Division 1860 to 1867. From 1854 to 1857 he was A.D.C. to the Queen, and he attained the rank of General in 1866. Sir Fortescue received the decoration of C.B. in 1855, and of K.C.B. 1865. He married, first, 1828, Caroline, daughter of Mr. George Palliser (which lady died 1859); and secondly, 1863, Jane Money (who died 1866), daughter of Captain Loway, and widow of Admiral Blight.

SIR WILLIAM LINTON.

Sir William Linton, K.C.B., M.D., of Skairfield, near Lockerbie, died there on the 9th inst. He was born 1801, son of Mr. Jabez Linton, of Hardrigg Lodge, in the county of Dumfries, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Crockett, of Grahamshill, in that county. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and entered the medical department of the Army 1826; served in various parts of the world, and in the Crimean War was Deputy Inspector-General of the First Division, being present in every action until the fall of Sebastopol. He had care of the hospital at Scutari from 1855 till the end of the war. In 1857 he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals, and he served in India from 1858 to 1863. Since 1859 he had been Hon. Physician to the Queen. Sir William was created C.B. in 1856 and K.C.B. in 1865.

MR. MARTIN TUCKER SMITH.

Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, of Shirley, Surrey, died on the 10th inst. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was born July 6, 1808, the second son of John Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, M.P., a banker in London, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, and was nephew of Robert, first Lord Carrington. Mr. Smith was a Magistrate for Bucks, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and was formerly a Director of the East India Company. He sat in Parliament for Midhurst 1831 to 1832, and for Wycombe 1847 to 1866. Mr. Smith married, in 1831, Louisa, daughter of Sir Matthew White-Ridley, Bart., and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lord Justice Thesiger, on the 20th inst. His memoir will be given in our issue next week.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Romaine Wragge, late Royal Artillery, on the 3rd inst., at East Down Park, Lee, aged fifty-seven.

Edward Isaac Sparks, M.A., M.B. Oxon, F.R.C.P., on the 11th inst., at Misterton Lodge, Crewkerne, aged thirty-seven.

Mr. Percy Lee, of Carter's Hill, Arborfield, Berks, on the 5th inst., at 2, Westbourne-street, aged thirty-nine.

The Rev. Henry Alfred Green Oliver, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, Head Master of St. John's-wood School, on the 11th inst., aged thirty-six.

Mr. Frederick Herbert Hemming, for more than twenty years Consul for Venezuela, on the 9th inst., at 104, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in his eighty-first year.

Colonel Richard Jenkins, commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry, on the 9th ult., at Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab. He entered the Army in 1845, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1876. Colonel Jenkins was eldest son of the late Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B.

General Samuel Braybrooke, Colonel of the 99th Regiment, on the 7th inst., at his residence in Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, in his eighty-fifth year. He served in the Candian rebellion, 1817, and attained the rank of full General 1875. He was appointed Colonel of the 99th Regiment in 1866.

Lieut.-Col. James Joseph Collins, who commanded the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles throughout the Afghan Campaign, including the arduous march under Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, at Sibi, on the 8th inst. He was fourth son of Mr. W. Collins, of Kirkman Bank, Knaresborough.

Miss Maria Louisa Charlesworth, on the 16th inst., at Nutfield, Surrey, at the age of sixty-one. The deceased lady, who has written numerous works of fiction intended to illustrate the application of religion to every-day life, was a daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly Rector of Flowton, Suffolk, and afterwards of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, City. Her most popular work is "Ministering Children," which has passed through many editions.

Major Francis Du Cane, late Royal Engineers, on the 4th inst., at Eastbourne, Sussex, in his fifty-fifth year. He was the third son of the late Captain Charles Du Cane, R.N., of Braxted Park, near Witham, Essex, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of the late Rev. C. Pridaux-Bonne, of Pridaux Place, Cornwall, and was thus brother of Sir Charles Du Cane, Chairman of the Board of Customs, formerly M.P. for North Essex. Major Du Cane married, in 1857, Louisa Frances Maria, youngest daughter of General Sir William Anson, G.C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C. E. MARR.—Mr. M. of Moscow, who is now in London, requests us to inform you that he did not receive the letter you addressed to him.

W. M. A. (Chichester).—Very good. Thanks.

A BRAHMIN YOUTH (Bombay).—The idea embodied in the problem is much too simple. Omit (Bristol).—Correct solution of Problem No. 1909. We require your name and address before publishing your problem.

H. N. V. (Dublin).—We are obliged for the "gamelet," and it shall have early attention.

R. S. V. (Gloucester).—An hour to a player for fifteen moves provides for slow play; but it is not too large an allowance of time for competitors in important matches or tournaments, and is much less than was allowed in former years. In the match between Harrwitz and Lowenthal the time limit was an hour for every three moves!

P. J. (Bristol).—Your solutions are transmitted on such small scraps of paper that it should not surprise you if they occasionally miscarry or become mislaid. Please to write on paper of the ordinary size.

L. S. (Pimlico).—We have not space for chess stories. Why not send it to one of the monthlies? It is very well told.

R. T. C. (Stratford-on-Avon).—You can procure *Brentano's Monthly* through the American Exchange Company, 449, Strand, London. We do not know the price.

R. O. (Southampton).—The problem "A" was published in a weekly contemporary some years ago, and is the composition of Mr. James Pierce, of Bedford. We do not recognise the others.

H. C. A. (New York).—We have written to you at the Broadway address.

V. A. (U.S.).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1906, 1907, and 1908 are correct. You indicate the right line of play in the solution of the Brunswick problem, but your analysis is very meagre in comparison with the requirements of a solution tourney.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1910 received from Emile Frau, Pierce Jones, H. W. Hill, Orina, L. Chapelle (Malta), Onno, and W. J. Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1911 received from W. J. Eggleston, Walter W. Dr. F. St. James Atkinson, J. Bumstead, Theodor Wilkinson, Emile Frau, J. W. W. Jane Neveu, H. de Groot, Pierce Jones, E. F. (Winchester), L. Chapelle (Malta), and A. C. (Abergavenny).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1912 received from H. B. Shadforth, East Marden, H. Langford, A. Kentish Man, One of Three, G. Fosbrooke, Ben Nevis, R. Oswald, Chessophile, T. Greenbank, D. Templeton, H. Brewster, O. S. Cox, L. S. D. N. Cator, Elsie, E. Worsley, Helen Lee, E. Elsbury, S. Farrant, C. Darragh, W. Warren, T. Barrington, An Old Hand, G. L. Mayne, R. Jessop, R. Ingersoll, B. Dyke, D. W. Kell, C. C. E. F. R. Jeffrey, Louis Spencer, E. Loudon, Hereward, Alpha, Cant, Pierce Jones, James Dobson, Walter W. C. F. Jones, Ch. Pompe, and H. de Groot (Groningen).

NOTE.—Nearly all the foregoing solvers have directed attention to a defence overlooked by the author—namely, 1. K to K 2nd. We shall refer to it when publishing the solution next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1911.

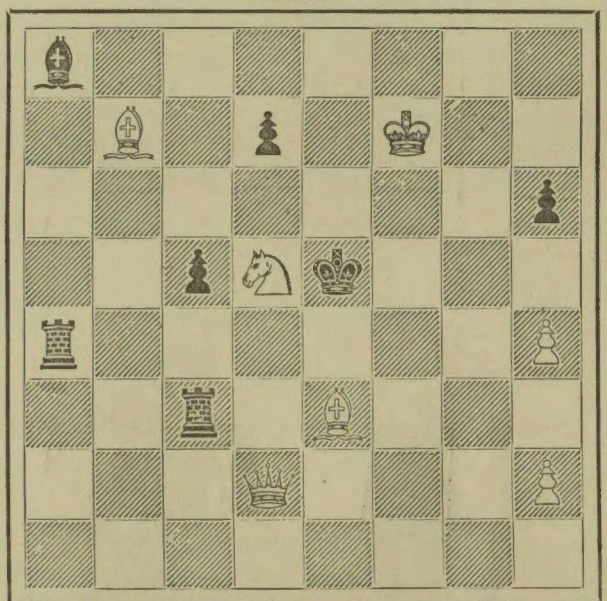
WHITE. 1. K to K 3rd 2. Kt to K 7th 3. Kt mates. BLACK. K takes Kt Any move

The variations in Black's possible moves are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1914.

By W. H. TAYLOR (Yokohama).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An interesting Game played by correspondence between Mrs. H. D. WALSLEY and another Amateur. (Glasgow Piano.)

WHITE (Mrs. W.) BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to B 4th B to B 4th 4. P to Q 4th P takes P 5. Castles Kt to K B 3rd 6. P to Q B 3rd P takes Q B P 7. P to Q 3rd is the correct move. 8. P to K 5th Kt to K Kt 5th 9. B takes K B P K to B sq 10. P takes P K takes P 11. B to K 3rd Kt takes Kt 12. P to K R 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd 13. B to K B 4th B to K 2nd 14. Q to K R 5th B to K B 3rd 15. B takes Kt P takes B 16. Kt to Q 2nd Q to Kt 3rd 17. Q to Kt 4th Q takes Q 18. P takes Q P to K 5th 19. Q R to Q sq Q R to Q sq 20. Very weak. The Rook should have been played to King's square. 21. K takes P 22. R takes R K to K 2nd 23. Kt to Kt 5th K to B 3rd 24. P to Kt 5th (ch) K to Kt 3rd 25. P to K B 4th P to K R 3rd 26. B to B 2nd (ch) 27. Kt takes Q B P B to B 4th 28. K to B sq P takes P 29. R to Q 7th (ch) B to K 2nd 30. B to Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 3rd 31. P takes P (ch) K takes P 32. R takes B, and Black resigned.

Played at Purcell's between the Rev. Mr. EARNshaw and another Amateur. (Ruy Lopez.)

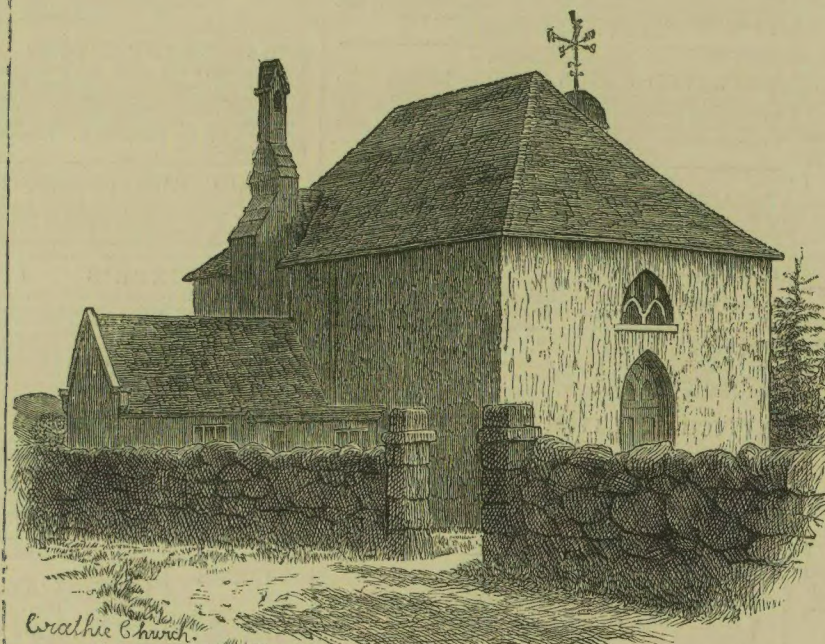
WHITE (Mr. E.) BLACK (Amateur). 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K B 3rd 4. Castles Kt takes P 5. R to K sq Kt to Q 3rd 6. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt 7. R takes Kt (ch) B to K 2nd 8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 9. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 10. Kt to Q 5th Castles 11. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 12. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 13. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 14. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 15. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 16. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 17. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 18. Kt to Q 5th Castles 19. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 20. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 21. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 22. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 23. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 24. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 25. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 26. Kt to Q 5th Castles 27. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 28. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 29. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 30. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 31. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 32. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 33. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 34. Kt to Q 5th Castles 35. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 36. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 37. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 38. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 39. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 40. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 41. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 42. Kt to Q 5th Castles 43. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 44. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 45. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 46. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 47. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 48. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 49. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 50. Kt to Q 5th Castles 51. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 52. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 53. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 54. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 55. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 56. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 57. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 58. Kt to Q 5th Castles 59. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 60. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 61. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 62. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 63. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 64. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 65. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 66. Kt to Q 5th Castles 67. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 68. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 69. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 70. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 71. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 72. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 73. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 74. Kt to Q 5th Castles 75. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 76. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 77. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 78. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 79. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 80. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 81. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 82. Kt to Q 5th Castles 83. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 84. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 85. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 86. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 87. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 88. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 89. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 90. Kt to Q 5th Castles 91. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 92. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 93. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 94. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 95. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 96. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 97. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 98. Kt to Q 5th Castles 99. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 100. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 101. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 102. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 103. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 104. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 105. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 106. Kt to Q 5th Castles 107. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 108. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 109. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 110. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 111. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 112. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 113. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 114. Kt to Q 5th Castles 115. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 116. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 117. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 118. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 119. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 120. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 121. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 122. Kt to Q 5th Castles 123. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 124. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 125. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 126. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 127. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 128. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 129. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 130. Kt to Q 5th Castles 131. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 132. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 133. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 134. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 135. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 136. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 137. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 138. Kt to Q 5th Castles 139. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 140. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 141. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 142. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 143. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 144. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 145. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 146. Kt to Q 5th Castles 147. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 148. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 149. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 150. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 151. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 152. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 153. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 154. Kt to Q 5th Castles 155. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 156. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 157. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 158. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 159. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 160. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 161. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 162. Kt to Q 5th Castles 163. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 164. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 165. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 166. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 167. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 168. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 169. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 170. Kt to Q 5th Castles 171. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 172. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 173. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 174. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 175. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 176. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 177. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 178. Kt to Q 5th Castles 179. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 180. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 181. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 182. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 183. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 184. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 185. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. 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B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 302. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 303. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 304. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 305. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 306. Kt to Q 5th Castles 307. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 308. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 309. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 310. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 311. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 312. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 313. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 314. Kt to Q 5th Castles 315. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 316. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 317. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 318. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 319. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 320. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 321. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 322. Kt to Q 5th Castles 323. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 324. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 325. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 326. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 327. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 328. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 329. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 330. Kt to Q 5th Castles 331. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 332. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 333. B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P 334. Q to K R 5th B to K 2nd 335. B takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd 336. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B 337. White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once. 338. Kt to Q 5th Castles 339. Q to K 4th P to K 4th 340. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 341. B

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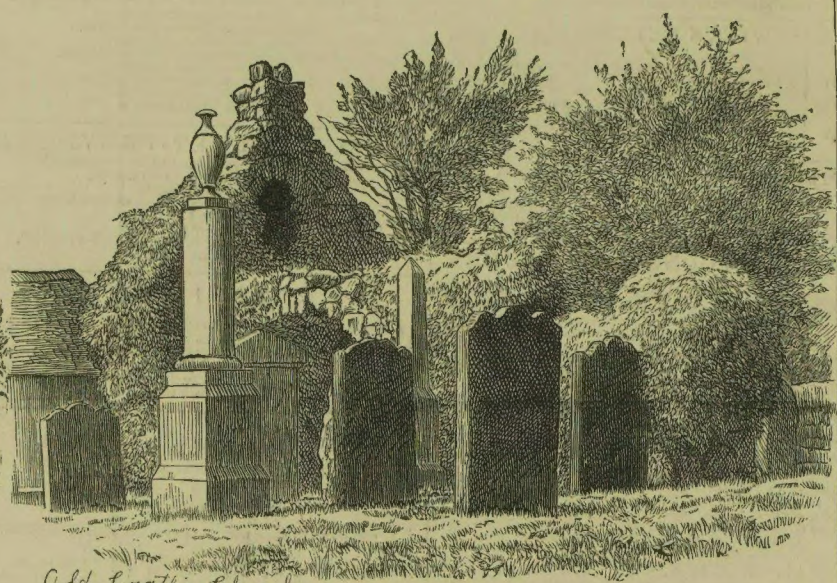
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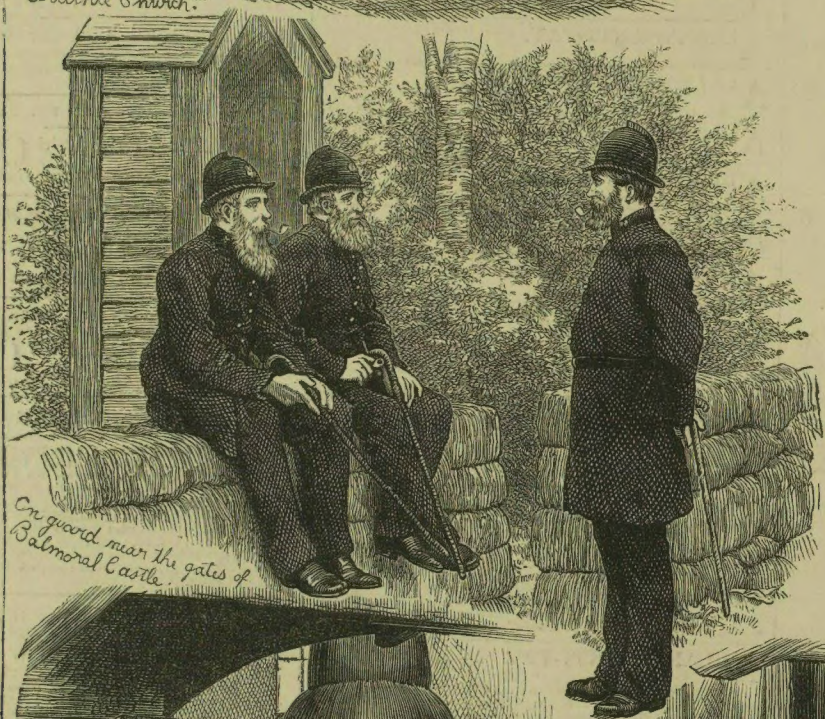
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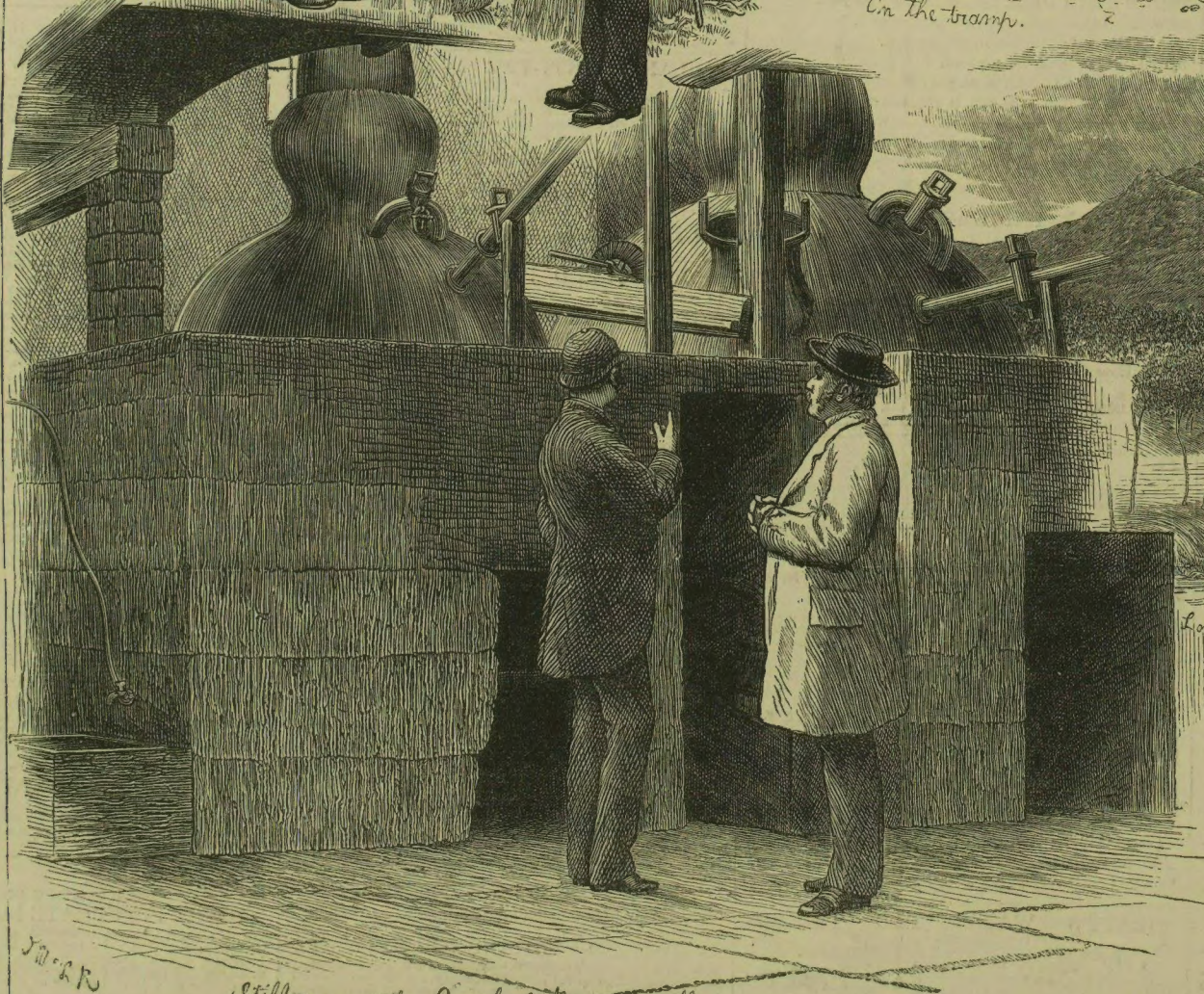
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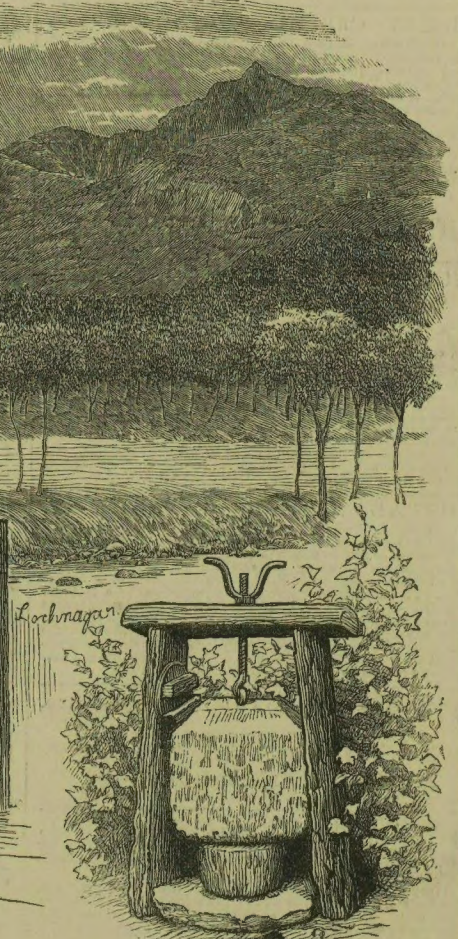
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